C H I N E S E - C A N T O N E S E

Basic Course

Volume VI

Lessons 1-20

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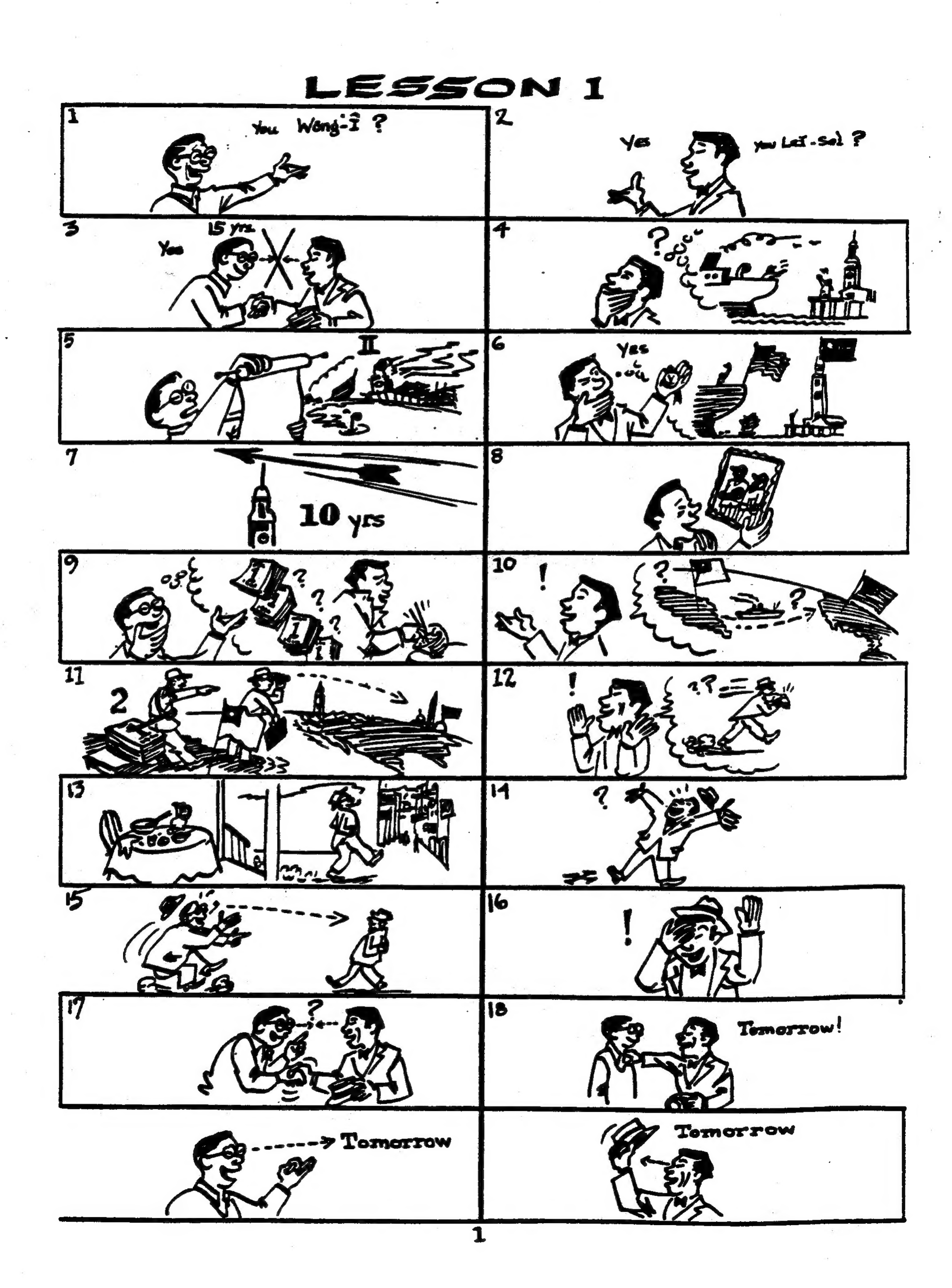
DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

PREFACE

The Chinese Cantonese Course, consisting of 166 lessons in 8 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese Cantonese. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

LESSON 1



1
You Wông-Î ?
2
Yes
you Lei-Sai ?
3
You
15 yrs.
4
5
II
6
Yes
7
10 yrs
8
9
10
11
2
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
Tomorrow!
Tomorrow
Tomorrow

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leĭ. Ôh, neĭ haî Wōng-Î, haî m̄-haî à?

Wōng. Haî à, neĭ haî Leĭ-Seì à?

L. Haî, ngŏh-teî mŏ kìn mìn shâp-ng̃ nìn kòm-noî.

W. Tò-taì ngŏh-teî keì-shì fan shaú kè ne?

L. Kóng heì laì tsaû ch'eūng lòh, ngŏh-teî haî taî-î-ts'ž shaì-kaaì-taaî-chìn chi haû fan shaú kè.

W. Ngŏh keì-tak là, kóh chân-shì ngŏh faan-laì Meĭ-Kwòk, neĭ haî Chung-Kwòk kaì-tsûk t'ìng-laū.

L. Yât-tsž kwòh-tak chan faaì, yat-hā yaû shâp keì nìn.

W. Haî lòh, neĭ t'ūng ngŏh to lŏ-chôh lòh.

L. Haî à, haî ni shâp keì nìn, ngŏh shì-shì to kwà-chuê neĭ, m̄-chi neĭ tìm-yeūng*?

W. Waì, tò-taì neĭ keì-shì yaū T'oì-Waan laì Meĭ-Kwòk kà?

L. Leūng nìn ts'ìn, chìng-foô p'aaì ngŏh yaū T'oì-Waan laì Wā-Shîng-Tûn haaú-ch'aât.

W. Kóm, neĭ hó la! Chìng-wâ neĭ seúng huì pin-shuè à?

L. Ngŏh ngaam-ngaam shîk-uēn faân ch'ut-laì shĭ-k'ui saàn hā pô.

W. Tìm-kaaì ngŏh haî ni-shuè kìn tó neĭ kà?

L. Haî lòh, ngŏh ngaam-ngaam saàn pô kè shì-haû, fat-ìn-kaan kìn-tó yat-kòh yān, kóh kòh yān hó-ts'ž haî neĭ.

W. Mat kòm ngaam kà! Ngŏh chan koô- m̄-tò!

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

L. Ngŏh-teî keî-shī kìn mîn ne?

W. T'ing-yât kìn mîn, hó mà?

L. Hó â, t'ing-yât tsoì-kìn.

W. T'ing-yât tsoì-kìn.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Leĭ. Oh, you are Wŏng-Î, aren't you.

Wŏng. Yes, are you Leĭ-Seì?

L. Yes, we haven't seen each other for fifteen years.

W. Actually when were we separated?

L. It is a long story; we were separated after World War II.

W. Yes, I remember, at that time I returned to the United States, and you stayed in China.

L. Time has gone by very quickly; it has been more than ten years.

W. Right, we have both grown older.

L. Yes, in all these years I have constantly thought of you, never knowing how you were getting along.

W. Say, actually when did you come from Formosa to the United States?

L. Two years ago, the Government sent me from Formosa to Washington D.C. on a tour of observation.

W. Then you are doing all right! Where were you intending to go a moment ago?

L. I had just finished my dinner and came out to the city for a stroll.

W. How was it that I met you here?

L. Well, I was just walking along when suddenly I saw a man who looked like you.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. How coincidental! I would never have believed it.

L. When shall we see each other again?

W. Let's get together tomorrow, all right?

L. All right, I'll see you tomorrow.

W. I'll see you tomorrow.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Do you know that he is a Japanese American?
2. It is a coincidence that we meet again on the same train.
3. It is likely that I'll stay in Washington for another week.
4. We had good weather all through the summer, but all of a sudden it rained this morning.
5. I usually go for a walk with my younger sister after dinner.
6. It is getting late and it will be a few more miles before we reach downtown San Francisco.
7. You should go to Washington and make a survey there yourself.
8. At the time of World War II, he was merely a Major.
9. I don't remember anything of my childhood days in Hong Kong.
10. After all, he passed the final examination and graduated.
11. We will meet again tomorrow at the same restaurant.
12. I will never forget how happy I was at the reunion with my parents.
13. During World War II, my brother and I were separated.
14. Time has gone by very quickly and we have grown older.
15. Really, why didn't you study as hard as Mr. Chan?
16. I thought of you constantly but I had no way of learning where you were.
17. I can't imagine that we meet again after ten years' time.

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

1.	ch'ūng-fūng	reunion; to meet
2.	kìn mîn	to meet
3.	tò-taì	after all, actually
4.	fan shaŭ	to be separated
5.	taî-î-ts'z̀ shaì-kaaì-taaî-chìn	World War II
6.	keì-tak	to remember
7.	kôh chân-shì	at that time, then
8.	kaì-tsûk	to continue
9.	t'ìng-laū	to stay
10.	yât-tsź	days, time
11.	kwà-chuê	to think of, remember
12.	Wā-Shîng-Tûn	Washington
13.	haaŭ-ch'aàt	to observe, survey
14.	shī-k'ui	downtown, city proper
15.	saàn pô	to stroll
16.	fat-ìn-kaan	all of a sudden
17.	ts'z̆	to look like
18.	ngaam	coincidental
19.	hă	a moment
20.	Meĭ-tsîk	US citizenship

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

402

繼 kaì: to follow in line; hereditary continue

繼續 kaì-tsûk: succeeding; succession

繼業 kaì-îp: to follow or inherit father's profession

繼父 kaì- foô: step father

627

老 lŏ: aged; venerable

老豆 lŏ-taû: father.

老母 lŏ-mŏ: mother.

老公 lŏ-kung: husband.

老婆 lŏ-p'ŏh: wife.

528

居 kui: to dwell; to inhabit; a dwelling.

居住 kui-chuê: to reside.

居民 [illegible]-mān: inhabitant

寄居 kaì kui: to board.

繼 継 老 居

繼 老 居

継 老 居

5

握 ak: grasp

握 aak: grasp

握手 [illegible]: to shake hand.

1355

頓 tûn: to arrange; to knock; to bow; suddenly.

整頓 chíng-tûn: to set in order; to improve.

握 頓

握 頓

握 頓

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

755

偶 ngaŭ: image; paired; sudden; accidentally.

偶像 ngaŭ-tseūng: idol.

偶然 ngaŭ-Ín: accidentally; suddenly.

佳偶 kaai ngaŭ: a happy pair.

623

了 liŭ: finished; very; to understand; Mandarin sign of completed action.

了事 liŭ sí: the affair is finished.

了解 liŭ-kaaí: to understand.

了不得 liŭ-pat-tak: exceedingly; extremely.

866

希 hei: to hope; rare

希望 hei-mōng: to hope for

希罕 hei-hŏn: rare

希奇 hei-k'eī: curious; strange

偶 了 希

偶 了 希

偶 了 希

295

何 hōh: how; what; why?

何苦 hōh-foó: why take the trouble

何必 hōh-pit: why bother

何况 hōh-fōng: furthermore

161

忽 fat: suddenly; to disregard

忽然 fat-Ín: suddenly.

忽畧 fat-leūk: to slight; to neglect

何 忽

何 忽

何 忽

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

不論家人亦好,朋友亦好,分離之後,一吓再相見,一定好歡喜.如果無意中偶然遇倒,就更加快樂啦.呢種心情,相信好多人都知道.

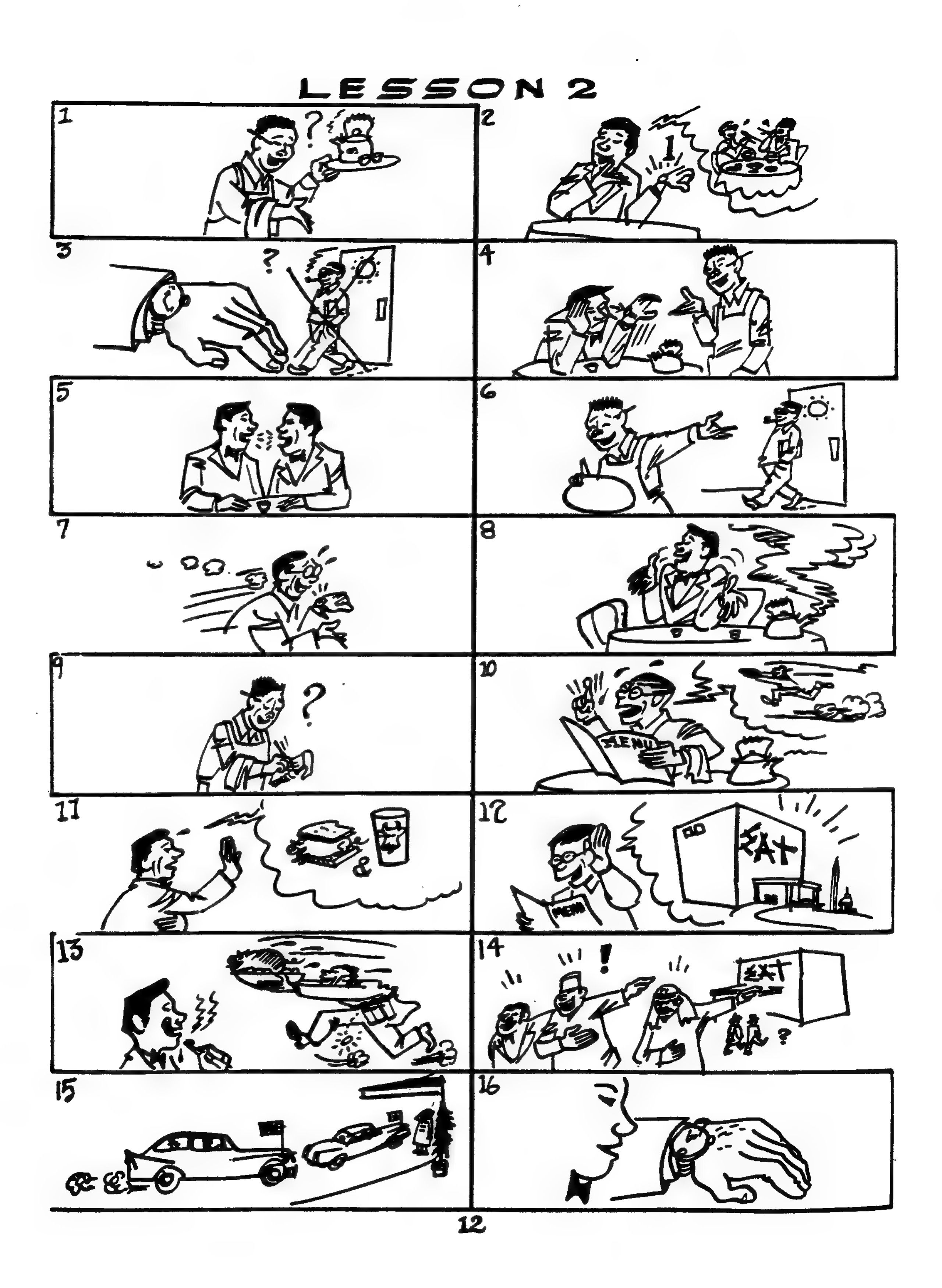
黄二同李四喺第二次世界大戰嘅時候,大家認識.戰事了結,黄二翻黎美國,李四繼續停留喺台灣.雖然分手嘅時候,大家用力握手講句"後會有期",但係各人居住一個地方,當時唔敢希望會再見.估唔到十幾年之後,老李忽然被中國政府派去華盛頓考察,無意之中大家重 fùng.你話幾歡喜呢!"人間何處不相 fùng"呢句說話,真係冇錯啦.但係經過十幾年嘅時候,老黄老李老咗啲.不過,未曾老到大家都唔可以認識.

LESSON 1

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
繼	402	20	120	糹，糸
老	627	6	125	老
居	528	8	44	尸
握	5	12	64	扌，手
頓	1355	13	181	頁

LESSON 2



LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Fôh-Keì. Wăn pin-waî* à, sin-shaang?

Wŏng. Ngŏh yeùk-chôh p'aăng-yaŭ laî ni-shuè shîk nğ-ts'aan, ngŏh sin laî, k'uĭ yat-chân tsaû tò.

W. Ngŏh kè piu Ì-king shâp-Ì-tìm seì-kôh tsŝ. Tîm-kaaì lŏ Leĭ chûng meì tò kà!

F. Sin-shaang, neĭ t'aì-chuê neĭ kè piu tsŏ mi-yĕ à? M̄-shaì sam kap.

W. Ngŏh tsŝ-keì t'ûng tsŝ-keì kông che.

F. Nă! Kôh kòh haì m̀-haì neĭ kè p'aăng-yaŭ à? K'uĭ laì-kân là!

Leĭ. Chan haì m̀-hô ì-sè, ngŏh ì-ka chì laì.

W. M̄-kân-iû, ngŏh laì-chôh mŏ keì noì* che.

F. Leŭng-waî* sin-shaang iû ti mi-yĕ ne?

L. Ngŏh iû yat-kôh faaì-ts'aan, m̀-koi neĭ faaì-ti.

W. Ngŏh m̀-haì keì t'ŏ ngôh, ngŏh tsìng-haì iû yat-kôh fôh-t'uì saam-măn-chì, t'ûng yat-pooi ngaû-naaĭ.

L. Ngŏh t'eng yăn wâ ni kaan haì Wâ-Shìng-Tûn tsuì taaì tsuì hô tsuì ch'ut-mĕng* kè ts'aan-shat, haì mâ?

W. Haì à, m̀-chì kâm, ni-shuè kè chiu-foo yaû hô, yĕ yaû p'ĕng, yaû hô-shîk.

L. Kôh kòh yăn to haì kôm wâ, pin ti yăn shì shì laì ni-shuè shîk faân kà?

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Mi-yĕ yān to yaŭ. Yaŭ ti haî chîng-foô kè koon-uēn, yaŭ ti haî kòk kwòk kè ngoî-kaau-koon, yaŭ ti haî hô yaŭ teî-waî kè yān.

L. T'aî hă neĭ kè piu, tsaû-laî yat-tîm là.

W. Ngŏh-teî tsaû là, hô mà? Fôh-keî, m̄-koi neĭ maaî taan.

L. Tâng ngŏh laî, tâng ngŏh laî.

W. M̄-hô chaang, yān-teî t'aî kîn m̄-hô t'aî.

L. Kâm, taî-î-ts'ŏ tâng ngŏh laî la!

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Waiter. Who are you looking for, sir?

Wŏng. I made an appointment with a friend to come here for lunch. I've come first; he'll be here in a moment.

Wŏng. It is twelve-twenty according to my watch, why hasn't Lŏ-Leĭ arrived yet?

Waiter. Sir, why do you keep looking at your watch? You needn't worry.

Wŏng. I was just talking to myself.

Waiter. There, isn't that one your friend? He is coming over this way!

Leĭ. I am really sorry that I have come late.

Wŏng. It doesn't matter, I have just been here a short time.

Waiter. What do you two gentlemen wish to have?

Leĭ. I wish to order a quick lunch, please hurry a bit.

Wŏng. I am not very hungry. I'll just have a ham sandwich and a glass of milk.

Leĭ. I have heard that this is the largest the best and the most famous restaurant in Washington, is that right?

Wŏng. Right. Not only is that so, but the service in this place is excellent and the food is inexpensive and delicious.

Leĭ. Everybody says so. What sort of people usually come here to eat?

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. There are all sorts of people. Some are government officials some are diplomats of various foreign countries, and some are people of position.

Leǐ. Take a look at your watch, it is almost one o'clock.

Wōng. Shall we go? Waiter, please bring the bill.

Leǐ. Let me pay for it.

Wōng. Don't make a scene; people are watching and it doesn't look good.

Leǐ. Well, let me get it the next time.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Will you please come closer so that I can hear what you say?
2. If you insist on going in first, you should let me know.
3. Since you have come all the way from Sacramento, let me take care of the hotel expense.
4. I shall be going in thirty minutes. When do you plan to leave?
5. Mr. Wong is a prominent man in San Francisco's Chinatown.
6. He is not a diplomat but he knows all the officials very well.
7. The hotel where I stay has very good service.
8. He ordered not only a chicken, but also a steak.
9. This restaurant's ham sandwiches are very well-known.
10. Would you like to have a glass of milk or a cup of coffee?
11. I ate a whole chicken two hours ago, but I am hungry already.
12. There! That is the watch you've been searching for. Isn't it?
13. I have an appointment with Professor Lee at two this afternoon.
14. He has a date with his girl friend at the New China Restaurant.
15. Please do not worry. She will be here very soon.
16. We will continue this discussion tomorrow if you have no time today.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

17. He and his brother are fighting for that pretty girl.

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

1.	yeùk-ooî	appointment
2.	yeùk	to make an appointment, date
3.	piu	watch
4.	sam kap	anxious, worried, hurried
5.	nā!	there!
6.	t'ŏ-ngôh	hungry
7.	fôh-t'uí	ham
8.	saam-mān-chî	sandwich
9.	ngaū-naaĭ	milk
10.	ch'ut-mēng*	famous, well-known
11.	m̄-chí kám	not only that, not only so
12.	chiu-foo	service (restaurant, hotel, etc
13.	koon-uēn	official (personnel)
14.	ngoî-kaau-koon	diplomat
15.	yaŭ teî-waî	in high position, prominent
16.	tsaú	to leave, run
17.	táng ngŏh laî	to let me pay, take care of
18.	chaang	to fight, insist
19.	haāng-maaî-laî	to walk close, come

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

424

久 kaú: a long time

久不久 kaú-pat-kaú: now and then

長久 cheūng-kaú: forever

好久 hó kaú: a good while

1256

精 tsing: essence; vitality; excellent; fine; semen.

精神 tsing-shān: mind; spirit; energy

精力 tsing-lik: vigor; energy.

精神病 tsing-shān-pēng: mental disease.

1350

腿 t'uí: thigh; leg; ham.

大腿 taaî-t'uí: the thigh.

火腿 fóh-t'uí: cured ham.

久 精 腿

久 精 腿

久 精 腿

113

壯 chòng: strong; robust

壯健 chòng-kín: healthy; hale

壯膽 chòng-tám: to strengthen one's courage

強壯 k'ēung-chòng: strong

462

健 kín: strong; vigorous; robust.

康健 hong-kín: healthy.

壯健 chòng-kín: healthy; robust.

健忘 kín-mōng: habitually forgetful

壯 健

壯 健

壯 健

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

1027

惜 sik: to pity; to feel for; to grudge.

可惜 hóh-sik: pitiable; regrettable.

痛惜 t'ùng-sik: to love intensively.

199

況 fòng: moreover; still more

況且 fòng-ch'é: moreover

何況 hòh-fòng: how much more? or still less?

1337

從 ts'ùng: to follow; follower; attendant; second. to agree with; to obey; from.

隨從 ts'ùi-ts'ùng: attendant; retinue.

從前 ts'ùng-ts'ìn: formerly.

從軍 ts'ùng kwan: to join the military service.

惜 況 從 従

惜 況 從

惜 況 况 従

1042

訴 sò: to state; to inform; a plaint; plea.

上訴 shéung-sò: to appeal to a higher court.

訴訟 sò-tsùng: to file a charge.

1248

漸 tsìm: to degrees; to imbue.

漸漸 tsìm-tsìm: gradually

訴 漸

訴 漸

訴 漸

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

黄二同李四久別重 fūng，非常歡喜，可惜相見之時時候無多，況且大家有千言萬語要從頭訴說，一定 wān 個機會，詳細 k'ing 吓至得。所以大家約定喺一間華盛頓最出名嘅 ts'aan 館相會。

老黄先到，李四黎遲，雖然唔係幾好意思，但係多年朋友，唔算得緊要。

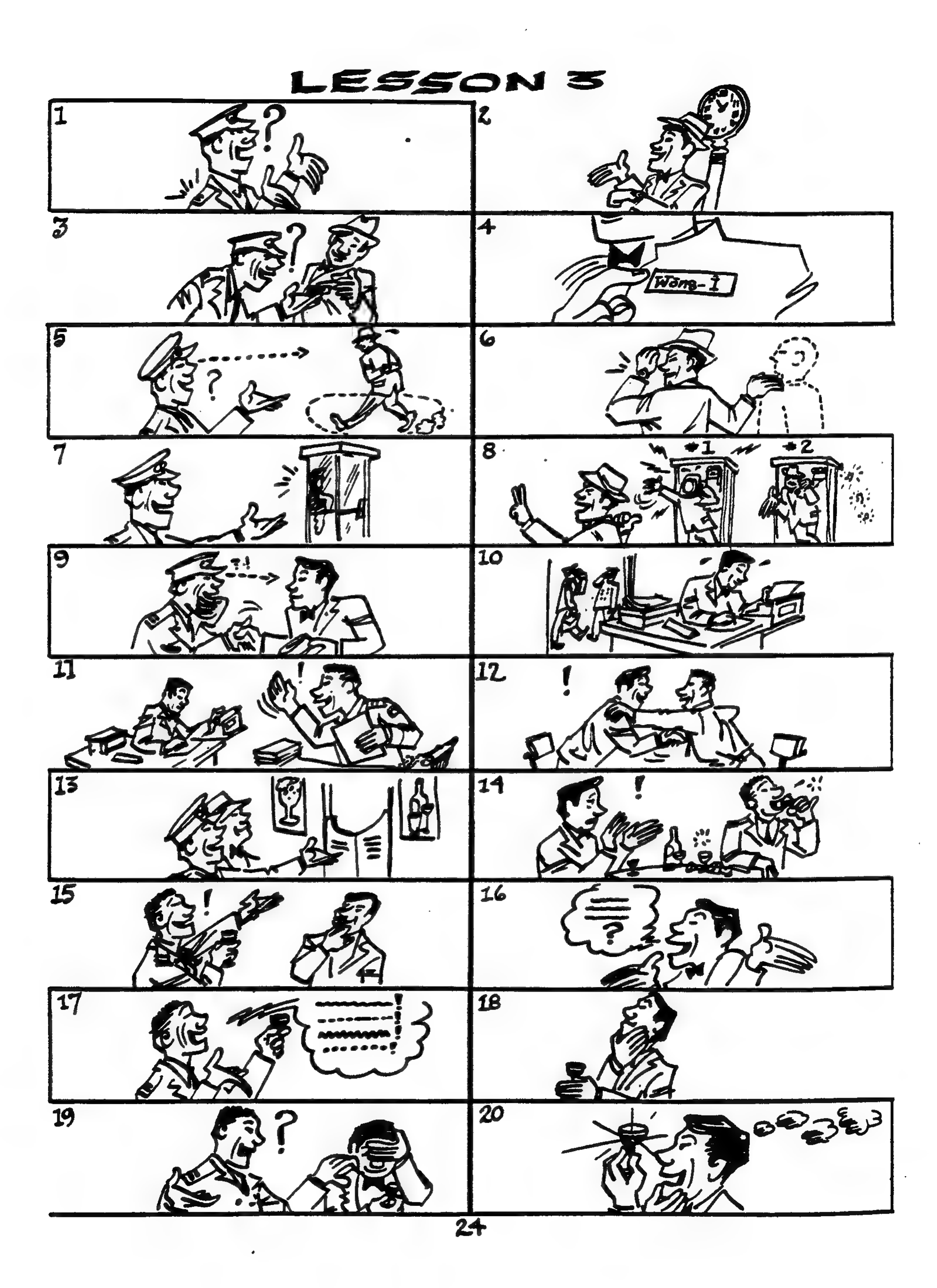
佢地 kè 目的，係見多啲，k'ing 多啲，大家都唔想食好多野。老李要一個快 ts'aan，老黄只係要一個火腿三文治，同一 pooi 牛奶。佢地食吓，k'ing 吓，時候過得好快。冇幾耐，天漸漸黑啦，然後分手約定下次再見。

佢地呢次相會，覺得最滿意嘅，就係大家都重壯健，精神亦好。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
久	Character Number 424; Stroke Number 3; Radical Number 4 丿
精	Character Number 1256; Stroke Number 14; Radical Number 119 米
腿	Character Number 1350; Stroke Number 14; Radical Number 130 月，肉
壯	Character Number 113; Stroke Number 7; Radical Number 3[illegible] 土
健	Character Number 462; Stroke Number 10; Radical Number [illegible] 亻，人

LESSON 3



LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Sheûng-Wai: Sin-shaang, yaŭ mi-yĕ sẑ à?

Wŏng. Mŏ mi-yĕ sẑ, ngŏh táng yăn che.

S. Kwai sìng-mìng à?

W. Ngŏh kiù-tsô Wŏng-Î.

S. Ngŏh kìn neĭ hai ni shuè haăng-laĭ-haăng-huì, neĭ táng-kân pin-kòh à?

W. Ngŏh táng-kân ngŏh kè p'aăng-yaŭ, k'uĭ ì-ka chûng meî laĭ.

S. Tîm-kaai neĭ m̀-tá tîn-wâ* pei k'uĭ ne?

W. Ngŏh tá-chóh leŭng-ts'ẑ tîn-wâ*, taî-yat-ts'ẑ tá m̀-t'ung, taî-î-ts'ẑ mŏ yăn tsìp.

S. Ngŏh hó ts'ž hai pin shuè kìn kwòh neĭ kà*?

W. Ngŏh hai Lûk-Kwan-Pô tsô sẑ.

S. Ngŏh yîk-to hai Lûk-Kwan-Pô tsô sẑ.

W. Ôh! Uĕn-loì ngŏh-teî hai t'ŭng-sẑ.

S. Pat-uĕ ngŏh-teî yâm pooi tsaû chì kông la!

W. Neĭ yâm-uĕn yat-pooi yaû yat-pooi, neĭ kè tsaû-leûng chan hó.

S. Ngŏh-teî k'ing hă kaî*, yat-pîn yâm, yat-pîn k'ing, hó mà?

W. Neĭ seûng k'ing ti mi-yĕ ne?

S. Mi-yĕ to hó la, ts'uì-pîn* la!

W. Tâng ngŏh nâm hă!

S. Neĭ tap tai t'aŭ nâm mi-yĕ à?

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Ni ti tsaů t'ŭng neĭ kè shuệt-wâ yăn-heî ngŏh kè ooî-yik.

Táng ngŏh t'ŭng neĭ kóng yat-kǒh koǒ-sž la.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Captain. What is the matter, sir?

Wōng. Nothing in particular, I am just waiting for some one.

Captain. What is your name?

Wōng. I am Wōng-Î.

Captain. I saw you walking around here, whom are you waiting for?

Wōng. I am waiting for my friend, and he still hasn't come.

Captain. Why don't you call him up?

Wōng. I have telephoned him twice; the first time, I couldn't get the call through, and the second time, no one answered.

Captain. It seems that I have seen you somewhere.

Wōng. I work at the Department of the Army.

Captain. I work at the Department of the Army also.

Wōng. Oh, actually we are colleagues.

Captain. We had better have a drink; then we'll talk.

Wōng. You have drunk one glass after another, your capacity for liquor is truly great.

Captain. We can chat a bit, talking and drinking at the same time, all right?

Wōng. What do you want to talk about?

Captain. Anything is all right with me, suit yourself.

Wōng. Let me think a moment.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Captain. What are you thinking of with your head cast down?

Wŏng. This wine and your conversation have aroused my memories. Let me tell you a story.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. He is not very takative, however he likes to tell stories to children.
2. When he approached, I had the feeling that something was wrong.
3. Because she didn't know how to get there, she failed to keep the appointment.
4. This night club is not very large, but most of the tables are vacant.
5. I'll have to send a telegram first before I am through with the office today.
6. I know my recollections are not very clear, but I don't think we have met in the past.
7. That woman looks like my teacher and she arouses my recollections of school days.
8. She casts down her head; however, I don't know if she is thinking or just being tired.
9. We have not seen each other for almost ten years; let's chat for a while!
10. At the club, many people talk while drinking.
11. I do not have a great capacity for liquor. What about you?
12. She is not only my colleague; she is also my superior.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. In reality, Mr. Wong works for the Department of the Army. Didn't you know that?

14. It is not that I can't get the call through, but no one answers the phone.

15. I know a number of languages, for instance: Chinese, Japanese, Korean and English.

16. I have been waiting for you here since 7 p. m. Where have you been?

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

1.	k'ing kaî*	to chat
2.	tà m̄-t'ung	cannot get the call through
3.	mŏ yān tsìp	no one answers the phone
4.	hó ts'z̆	to seem; seemingly, alike; for instance
5.	Lûk-Kwan-Pô	Dept of the Army
6.	uēn-loì	in reality; actually really
7.	t'ùng-sẑ	colleague
8.	tsaû-leûng	capacity for liquor
9.	yat-pîn yâm, yat-pîn k'ing	to talk while drinking
10.	tap tai t'aū	to cast down the head
11.	yăn-heì	to arouse
12.	ooì-yik	to recall; recollection, memories
13.	koò-sẑ	story, tale
14.	fòng-chóh kung	to have finished working
15.	k'ui-lôk-pô	club, night club
16.	shat yeûk	to fail to keep the appointment
17.	tsaû-maaì-laì	to come close, approach
18.	hó-k'ing	conversable, good conversationalist, talkative

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

680

某 maŭ: a certain one; such and such.

某人 maŭ yăn: so-and-so.

某甲 maŭ kaăp: a certain person.

某日 maŭ yăt: such-and-such day.

某處 maŭ ch'uè: a certain place.

1353

獨 tŭk: only merely; single.

獨立 tŭk-laăp: to be independent.

獨裁 tŭk-ts'oi: arbitrary; dictatorial.

1293

作 tsòk: to make; to do; to act; to be; to become.

作文 tsòk măn: to write an essay; to compose.

作對 tsòk-tui: to be an enemy.

著作家 chuè-tsòk ka: an author; a writer.

某 獨 独 作

某 獨 作

甘 獨 作

1087

談 t'ãm: to talk; talk; language.

談話 t'ãm wá: to talk; to converse.

談論 t'ãm lŭn: to discuss.

談判 t'ãm-p'oòn: negotiation.

1314

趣 ts'ui: interesting; pleasant; exciting.

趣味 ts'ui-mei: flavor; of pleasant flavor; interesting.

無趣 mō ts'ui: not interesting; flat.

談 趣

談 趣

谈 趣

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

1403

懷 waaī: bosom; affection; to cherish.

懷孕 waaī yân: to become pregnant; conception.

懷念 waaī-nîm: to think of; in remembrance

345

異 î: foreign; strange; different.

奇異 k'eī-î: curious; wonderful; strange

詫異 ch'â-î: surprised.

異國 î-kwok: foreign country

1449

引 yǎn: to lead; to guide; to induce; to quote; a preface.

引誘 yǎn-yaǔ: to entice; to induce.

引起 yǎn heí: to arouse: to elicit.

引導 yǎn-tô: to lead; to instruct.

引渡 yǎn-tô: to extradite.

懷 怪 異 引

懷 異 引

懐 異 引

1095

歎 t'aàn: to sigh; to moan; to praise

歎氣 t'aàn-heì: to heave a sigh.

歎惜 t'aàn-sik: to sigh regretfully.

1341

段 tuên: part; piece; section; paragraph.

一段 yat tuên: a section; part; division.

一段新聞 yat tuên san-mân: a paragraph of news.

歎 嘆 段

歎 段

歎 段

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

某日，黃二去一間 k'ui 樂部等一個朋友，等阻好耐，呢個朋友重未黎，打阻兩次電話都打唔通。

黃二滿懷心事，單獨自己一個人，低頭行來行去。有一位少年軍人，見佢冇乜樂趣，而且又好似面熟，佢想吓，大家都係異地作客，相 fūng 唔使曾相識嘅，就同老黃交談，原來大家都係喺陸軍部做事嘅。

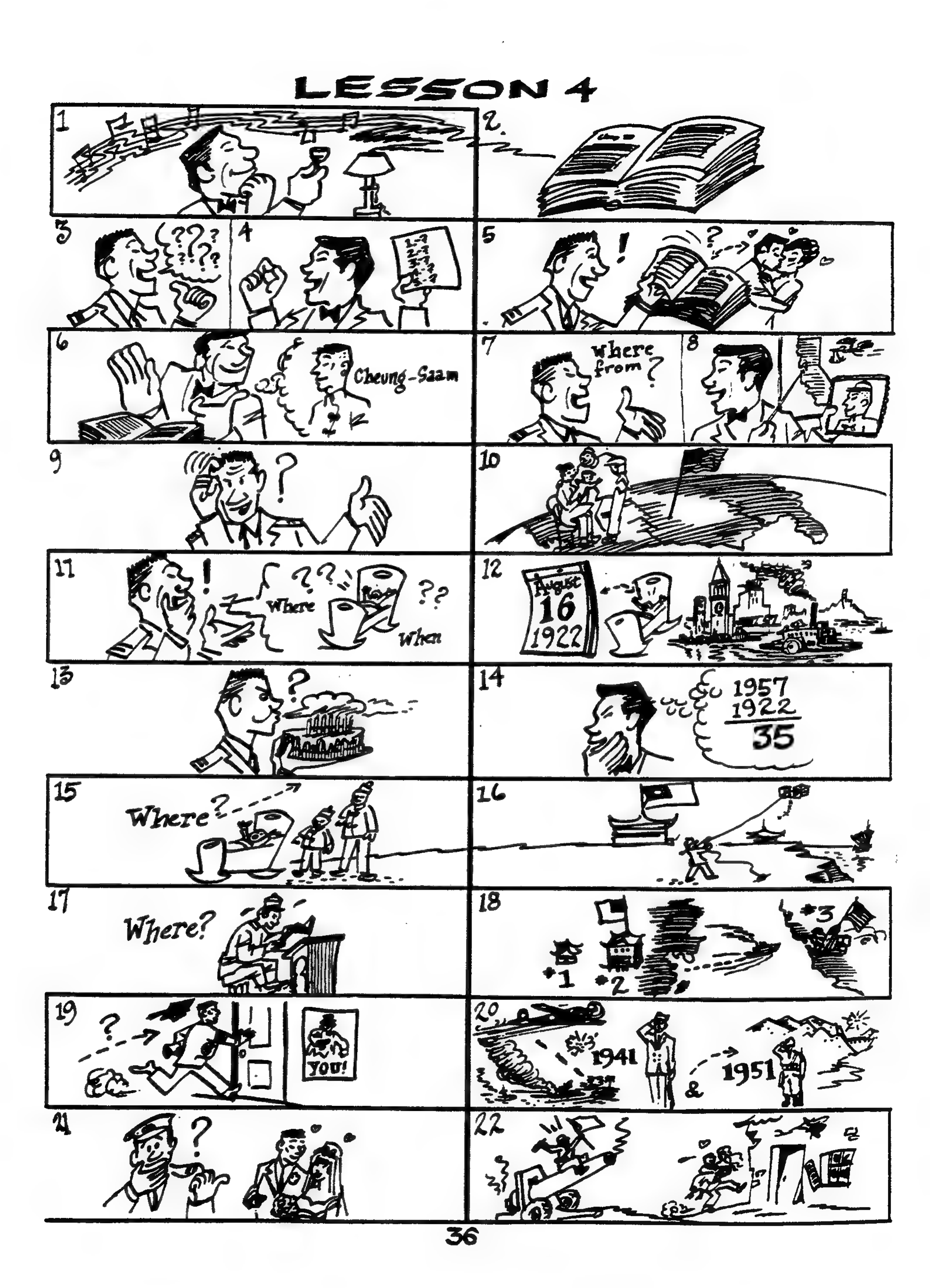
正係"酒 fūng 知己千 pooi 少"，大家都飲得好多。呢啲酒引起黃二嘅心事，佢歎阻一聲，就對呢位軍人講一段關於佢另外一個朋友嘅故事。

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
某	680	9	75	木
獨	1353	16	94	犭，犬
作	1293	7	9	亻，人
談	1087	15	149	言
趣	1314	15	156	走

LESSON 4



Cheung-Saam
Where from?
Where
When
August
16
1922
1957
1922
35
Where?
Where?
#1
#2
#3
YOU!
1941
&
1951

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ti yam-ngôk chan hô-t'eng, ti tang-kwong uêt-laî-uêt-ôm.

W. Ni kôh koô-sẑ hô ch'eūng, ngōh m̄-chi yaū pin shuè kông heî chì hô.

Sheûng-Waì. Pat-uē tâng ngōh mân neî, neī taàp la, hô mà?

W. Hô! Pat-kwôh neī iù mân-tak yaū haî-t'ûng ti chì hô pôh!

S. Tong-ìn* la! Ni kôh haî m̄-haî neī kè luên* oì koô-sẑ à?

W. M̄-haî, ni kôh haî kwaan-ue ngōh kè p'aâng-yaū Cheung-Saam kè.

S. K'uī haî pin shuè yān à?

W. K'uī haî Meī-Kwôk Ka-Shaâng yān, yaû haî Chung-Kwôk yān.

S. Neī kâm kông, haî mi-yē ì-sz à?

W. K'uī haî Meī-Kwôk ch'ut shaì, shôh-ī k'uī haî Meī-Kwôk tsîk yān. K'uī kè foô mō haî Chung-Kwôk yān, shôh-ī k'uī yaû haî Chung-Kwôk yān.

S. Ôh! Uēn-loì haî kâm. K'uī keî shì haî pin shuè ch'ut shaì kà?

W. Yat-kaû-î-î-nìn paàt-uêt shâp-lûk-yât k'uī haî Ka-Shaâng Saam-Faān-Shī ch'ut shaì.

S. K'uī kam nìn keî taaî à?

W. Tâng ngōh kaì yat kaì, k'uī kam nìn sa-à-ng̃ suì.

S. K'uī haî pin shuè taaî à?

W. K'uī haî Chung-Kwôk taaî.

S. K'uī haî pin shuè tûk shue ne?

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. K'uĭ hài Chung-Kwòk tûk siú-hôk t'ŭng chung-hôk, chung-hôk pat-îp chi haû, k'uĭ lài Meĭ-Kwòk Ka-Shaáng tûk taaî-hôk.

S: Haû-loî yaû tîm à? K'uĭ yaŭ mŏ tong-kwòh ping à?

W. Yaŭ, yat-kaú-sèi-yat-nìn Chan-Chue-Kóng peî t'au tsaâp chi ha k'uĭ hùi tong ping. Yat-kaú-nğ-lìng-nìn Hŏn-Chìn paaù-faàt kè shì-haû, k'uĭ tsòi ts'z̀ tong ping.

S. K'uĭ kìt-chóh fan meî à?

W. Kìt-chôh fan; taî-î-ts'z̀ taaî-chìn kìt-ch'uk chi haû mŏ keî noî, k'uĭ kìt fan.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Î. The music is really beautiful. The light is becoming dimmer and dimmer.

Wōng. This is a long story, I do not know where I should begin.

Captain. You had better let me ask the questions, and you answer, all right?

Wōng. All right, but you will have to ask them in proper order.

Captain. Of course. Is this the story of your romance?

Wōng. No, this story concerns my friend Cheung-Saam.

Captain. Where is he from? (Of what place is he a native?)

Wōng. He is from California, U.S.A., and he is also Chinese.

Captain. What do you mean by that?

Wōng. He was born in the United States; therefore, he is a U.S. citizen. His parents are Chinese, so he is also a Chinese.

Captain. Oh. So that is the case. When and where was he born?

Wōng. He was born on 16 August 1922 in San Francisco.

Captain. How old is he this year?

Wōng. Let me figure it out. He is thirty-five years old this year.

Captain. Where did he grow up?

Wōng. He grew up in China.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Captain. Where did he study?

Wŏng. He attended elementary and high school in China. After graduation from high school he came to study at a university in California, U.S.A.

Captain. After that what happened? Did he enlist in the military service?

Wŏng. Yes, after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, he enlisted in the military service. When the Korean War broke out in 1950 he enlisted again.

Captain. Has he gotten married yet?

Wŏng. He is married; he married soon after the end of World War II.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The lights are all off. What does it mean?
2. Will you please figure out the total that I owe you immediately?
3. Since his girl friend went away, he seems to have many things on his mind.
4. Even though she has no money, she does not appear to have any matters on her mind.
5. I shall end my business and enlist in the air force.
6. I visited New York City once, and I shall go there again soon.
7. The war broke out in the Far East three months ago.
8. He grew up in Pearl Harbor and enlisted in the military service.
9. A sneak attack would again cause another war.
10. He was graduated from the military academy and was sent to the Far East.
11. Concerning his work, he is very systematic.
12. Of course, love affairs are not work, but he is also very systematic about them.
13. Is that so. No wonder all the lights are dim in this room.
14. How old is your younger brother, and what is his name?
15. She wants to end her love affair with him right now.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. Concerning the color of street lights, the city government is very systematic.

17. Let me figure it out; she should have been eighteen years old the day before yesterday.

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

1.	tang-kwong	light
2.	ǒm	dim
3.	yaǔ haî-t'ǔng	systematic, in proper order
4.	luên*-oì	love affair
5.	kwaan-ue	to relate, concern
6.	tong-ìn*	of course
7.	uēn-loì haî kâm	so that is the case, if that is the case
8.	keì taaî?	how old (age)?
9.	haì...taaî	to grow up in...
10.	pat-îp	to graduate
11.	tong ping	to enlist in the military service
12.	Chan-Chue-Kǒng	Pearl Harbor
13.	t'au tsaâp	sneak attack
14.	paaù-faàt	to break out
15.	tsoì ts'ì	again
16.	kìt-ch'uk	to end
17.	sam-sẑ	matter on mind
18.	sam-sẑ ch'ǔng-ch'ǔng	many things on mind
19.	kaì-yat-kaì	to figure out, count
20.	mi-yě ì-sz?	what does it mean?

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

1307

醉 tsuì: drunk; intoxicated.

飲醉 yám tsuì: to get drunk.

醉酒 tsuì-tsaú: intoxicated.

325

恐 húng: to fear; alarm; doubt

恐怕 húng-p'à: probably; perhaps

恐慌 húng-fong: panic dread; crisis

恐嚇 húng-haàk: to terrify; intimidate.

恐怖 húng-pò: frightened

71

止 chí: to halt; stop; end

止痛 chí-t'ùng: to stop pain

止步 chí-pô: to stop (no admittance)

醉 恐 止

醉 恐 止

醉 恐 止

1351

退 t'uì: to retire; to withdraw.

退回 t'uì-ooì: to return; to turn back.

退還 t'uì-waān: to return; unaccepted.

告退 kò t'uì: to resign; to withdraw.

739

伍 ńg: the numeral five

入伍 yâp-ńg: be a soldier.

退伍 t'uì-ńg: to retire from the service

退 伍

退 伍

退 伍

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

1459

柔 yaū: pliant; tender; mild.

柔弱 yaū-yeūk: effeminate; soft.

1140

典 tín: canon; rule; record; to mortgage; to pledge.

字典 tsē-tín: dictionary; lexicon.

大典 taaī tín: a great celebration.

典禮 tín-laī: ceremony.

245

効 haaû: to imitate; to toil; to copy

效法 haaû faát: to imitate; to copy to follow an example

效用 haaû-yûng: function utility

效果 haaû-kwóh: result

柔 典 效

柔 典 効

柔 典 典 効 効

258

恰 hap (hop): timely fitting; exact; to close

恰好 hap hó: just fit; just right

恰服時 hap ngaân-fàn: to dose

244

巧 haaú: skillful: cunning

巧辯 haaú pín: plausible argument

巧妙 haaú-miû: skillful

恰 巧

恰 巧

恰 巧

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

暗暗燈光，柔和古典音樂，喺呢啲情形之下，最容易使人想番過去。黃二想起佢嘅朋友嘅故事，要講 pei 啲位軍人聽。但係唔知道從邊處講起，而且有幾分醉意，恐怕講得冇系統。佢地就决定用問答嘅方法黎講。

原來呢位張三，喺美國三 Faan 市出世之後，曾經去中國讀小學中學，後來番黎美國加省讀大學。恰巧第二次世界大戰發生，每個人都應該同國家効力。所以佢亦去當兵。戰事停止，張三退伍，以為可以繼續讀書。但係 Hōn 戰 paaū 發，佢再次入伍。佢曾愛上一個聰明美麗嘅女子，亦都要等到戰事了結之後，至可以結婚。因為呢個女子嘅原故，佢喺軍隊嘅時候，非常之擔心。

LESSON 4

WRITING MATERIAL

醉

Character Number 1307 Radical Number 164
Stroke Number 15 酉

恐

Character Number 325 Radical Number 61
Stroke Number 10 心

止

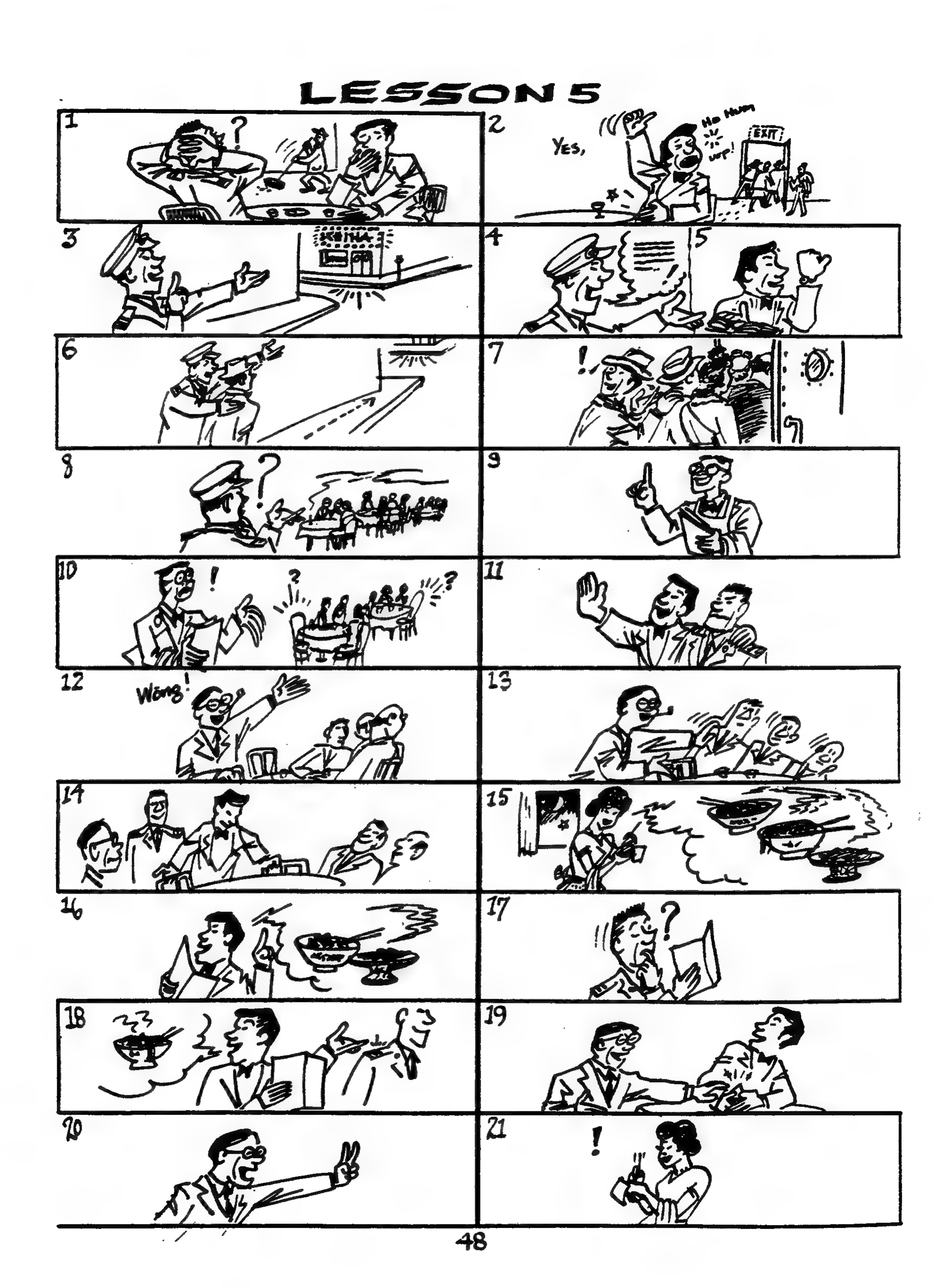
Character Number 71 Radical Number 77
Stroke Number 4 止

退

Character Number 1351 Radical Number 162
Stroke Number 10 辶，辵

伍

Character Number 739 Radical Number 9
Stroke Number 6 亻，人


LESSON 5
1
2
Yes,
Ho Hum
wp!
EXIT
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
Wang!
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Sheûng-Waì. K'ui-lôk-pô tsaû-laì shaan moōn, neĭ m̄-t'ìng kám tá haàm lô, haî m̄-haî hó ngaăn-fàn à?

Wōng. Haî à, ti yān uêt-laì-uêt-shiú, ngŏh hó t'ō ngôh, hó ngaăn-fàn, pat-uē ngŏh-teî kiù ti yĕ shîk, hó mà?

S. Ngŏh t'aì-ĭ huì kaàk-leì kaai kè Chung-Kwòk ts'aan-shat shîk siu yê*.

S. Ngŏh tuì-ue neĭ kóng kè koò-sẑ hó yaŭ hìng-ts'uì.

W. Ngŏh taàp-yìng neĭ yaŭ shì-haû kaì-tsûk kóng-uēn.

S. Kóh kaan ts'aan-shat mŏ keì uēn, ngŏh-teî haāng huì la!

W. Ni kaan ts'aan-shat kè shaang-ì chan hó.

S. Ngŏh-teî mŏ waî* ts'ŏh, tîm suèn hó ne?

Taaì-Waî*. Sin-shaang, tâng ngŏh t'ūng neĭ-teî wán-hă la!

T. Ngŏh ĭ-king tò-shuè wán-kwòh, ti waî* to ts'ŏh moōn saaì, neĭ-teî fan-hoi ts'ŏh, hó mà?

W. M̄-hó là, ngŏh-teî seúng ts'ŏh-maaì yat-ts'aì.

Leĭ. Lŏ Wōng*, yaû haî ni shuè kìn tó neĭ, chan ngaam là!

L. Neĭ haî ni shuè taàp waî*, taaî-ka pik-hă la!

W. M̄-koi saaì, ngŏh-teî keì kòh yān ts'ŏh haî ni cheung taaî t'oì* shuè.

Nuĭ-Chiu-Toî. Sin-shaang, kam-maăn kè uē-shaang chuk, ngaū-yûk ch'aaú mîn, ch'aaú fán hó lèng pòh!

W. Ngŏh iù yat-oón uē-shaang chuk, yat-tîp ngaū-yûk ch'aaú fán.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

S. Ngŏh m̂-chi-tò kiù mi-yĕ hó, neĭ t'ùng ngŏh tîm la!

W. Ni waî* Sheûng-Waì iù yat-tîp ngaù-yûk ch'aaú mîn.

L. Lŏ Wŏng*, m̂-hó chaang peì ts'ìn*, ni ts'è tâng ngŏh laĭ.

L. Waì! M̄-koi neĭ tseung leŭng-cheung taan sé-maaĭ yat-ts'aĭ

N. Hó à, sin-shaang.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Captain. The club is about to close. You keep yawning, are you very sleepy?

Wŏng-Î. Yes, the crowd is getting smaller and smaller. I am very hungry and sleepy. Let us get something to eat, all right?

Captain. I suggest we go to the China Restaurant on the next street for a late evening snack.

Captain. I am very much interested in the story you were telling me.

Wŏng. I promise that I will continue and finish it when I have time.

Captain. That restaurant is not far away, we can walk over.

Wŏng. Business at this restaurant is really good.

Captain. There is no place for us to sit. What shall we do?

Steward. Let me look around for you, sir.

Steward. I've looked everywhere, the seats are all occupied, would you mind sitting separately?

Wŏng. No, we wish to sit together.

Leĭ-Seĭ. Wŏng* (literal translation: Old Wŏng), what a coincidence, again meeting you here!

Leĭ. We can share the table with you, everybody crowd in a little.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. Thank you, we can all sit at this big table.

Waitress. Sir, tonight the raw fish congee, the beef fried noodles, and the fried rice sticks are excellent

Wōng. I want a bowl of raw fish congee and a plate of beef fried rice sticks.

Captain. I don't know what to order, you order it for me!

Wōng. This Captain wishes to have a plate of beef fried noodles.

Leĭ. Wōng* don't insist on paying, this time let me have the honor.

Leĭ. Hey, please put the two bills together.

Waitress. Very well, sir.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The story is so long; it seems that he will never finish telling it all.
2. I want a bowl of raw fish congee; and what do you want to order?
3. Both the steward and the waitress recommended fried rice-stick.
4. This restaurant is so crowded that I could never find a place there.
5. You should let them sit together since they are old friends.
6. I promise to help you, so please don't worry.
7. This work is very difficult to do but it is interesting.
8. May I suggest that we go to the restaurant on the next street?
9. It is very late and we might as well go to have some night snacks.
10. You should close the door when you come in here.
11. He is getting sleepy and is starting to yawn.
12. Because the price is set too high, fewer and fewer people come to this place to eat.
13. This theatre is showing a good movie and all seats are occupied
14. This restaurant is too crowded and sharing the table with others is the only way that we can eat here.
15. I don't know how to order, so will you do it for me?

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. This is my suggestion and I think you will be interested.

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

1. siu yê* — a late evening snack
2. shaan moōn — to close for business
3. tá haàm-lô — to yawn
4. ngaăn-fàn — sleepy
5. uêt-laī uêt-shiú — fewer and fewer
6. t'aī-ĭ — to suggest; suggestion
7. kaàk-leī kaai — next street
8. yaŭ hìng-ts'uì — interesting; interested in
9. taàp-yìng — to promise
10. ts'ŏh moŏn — full house, all seats occupied
11. ts'ŏh-maaī yat-ts'aī — to sit together
12. taàp waî* — to share the place
13. pik — to crowd; crowded
14. uē-shaang-chuk — raw fish congee
15. ch'aaú fân — fried rice-stick; to fry rice-stick
16. nuĭ-chiu-toî — waitress
17. taaì-waî* — steward, stewardess
18. tîm — order
19. kóng kîk to kóng m̄-uēn — never finish telling at all

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

1035

消 siu: to scatter; to disperse; to diminish.

消化 siu-fà: to digest.

取消 ts'ú-siu: to cancel; to annul.

消費 siu-fai: to consume; consumption.

720

悶 moôn: sad; distressed; melancholy; stupefy.

煩悶 faān-moôn: distressed; upset.

散悶 saàn moôn: to dissipate sorrow.

516

顧 koò: to look after; upon; take care of; regard.

照顧 chiù-koò: to look after; to care for; to patronize.

顧問 koò-mân: to advise; an adviser.

主顧 chuú-koò: a customer.

顧客 koò-haàk: a customer.

消 悶 顧

消 悶 顧

550

歸 kwai: to return; to go home.

歸家 kwai ka: to return home.

歸國 kwai kwòk: to return to one's native country.

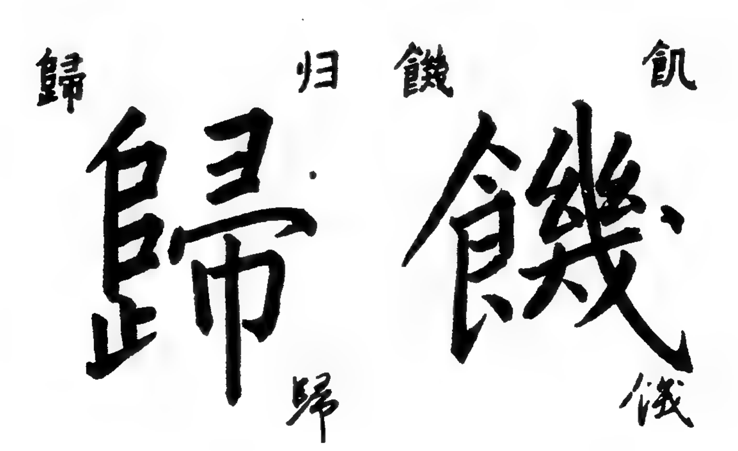
歸天 kwai t'in: to die.

436

饑 kei: dearth; hunger; famine.

饑餓 kei-ngôh: to suffer hunger.

饑荒 kei-fong: famine.



LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

1171

吐 t'ǒ: to throw up; to disclose.

吐血 t'ǒ huèt: to spit blood.

吐口水 t'ǒ haú-shuí: to spit; to eject saliva.

856

篇 p'in: chapter; book, leaf of a book.

長篇大論 ch'ūng p'in taaî lǜn: a long and minute statement.

161

反 faán: to turn back or over; to rebel

反抗 faán-k'òng: violent opposition

反轉面 faán-chuèn-mîn: to turn over

相反 seung-faán: contrary

反對 faán-tuì: to oppose

吐 篇 反

吐 篇 反

吐 篇 反

1497

擁 yúng: to crowd; to crush; to embrace.

擠擁 tsai-yúng: to crowd; crowded.

1208

擠 tsai: to press; to press upon; to push.

擠擁 tsai-yúng: to crowd upon; crowded.

擁 擠 擠

擁 擠

擁 擠

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

黃二最關心張三嘅就係好多年已經得唔到佢嘅消息，故此特別覺得煩悶。呢種心情，要吐阻出黎至安樂。所以佢越講越長篇。但係時候過得好快，k'ui 樂部將近收市，不只顧客越黎越少，已經喺處嘅人，亦都陸續歸家。

佢地兩個，此時反為覺得饑餓，就同去隔籬街中國 ts'aan 館食 siu 夜。嗰處嘅顧客，又係非常之擁擠，啲位都坐滿。忽然見到李四亦喺處，佢地就坐埋一齊

本來黃二重想繼續講佢嘅故事，但係大家都癐啦。況且肚餓嘅時候，食野緊要啲，只好等下次有機會，然後再講。

LESSON 5

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
消	1035	10	85	氵, 水
悶	720	12	61	心
顧	516	21	181	頁
歸	550	18	77	止
饑	436	20	184	食, 飠

LESSON 6

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng. Ngŏh kòk-tak hó paaú, hó ît, hó kéng-hòt; ngŏh t'aì-ĭ huì yaŭ ch'e-hŏh*.

Leĭ. Hó à, ngŏh to haî yat-yeûng. Sheûng-waì, neĭ wâ tìm à?

Sheûng-Waì. Ngŏh mŏ ì-kìn, ngŏh to hó chung-ì huì yaŭ ch'e-hŏh*.

L. Ngŏh-teî huì pin shuè à?

W. Ngŏh-teî huì yat-kòh siú shìng shuè waân-hă.

L. Ngŏh-teî yaŭ pin t'iŭ lô huì à?

W. Ngŏh-teî yaŭ hoì-pin kè kung-lô huì.

L. Hoì-pin kung-lô m-haî keì hó haâng.

W. Haî, taân-haî k'ăn hó toh.

Sheûng-Waì. Kôh-shuè leì ni-shuè yaŭ keì uĕn à? Cha ch'e huì iù keì noì à?

W. Kôh-shuè leì ni-shuè mŏ keì uĕn, taaî-yeùk* saam-shâp-leĭ chôh-yaû*, cha ch'e huì iù yat-tìm-chung kòm noì.

Sheûng-Waì. Ngŏh-teî ì-king haâng-chôh saam-shâp-leĭ, tò-chôh meî à?

W. Ngŏh-teî ì-king haâng-chôh saam-shâp-leĭ, ngŏh-teî tò-chôh là.

L. Ngŏh-teî lôk ch'e t'aì-hă yĕ, hó mà?

W. Hó à, ngŏh-teî yat-ts'aì huì.

Sheûng-Waì. Ni-shuè kè yê kìng chan lèng, yaŭ kòm yau-tsìng kè tsaú-pa t'ŭng kòm wā-laî kè k'ui-lôk-pô.

W. Lŏ Leĭ, ni-shuè kè yê kìng yaŭ mŏ Sheûng-Hoì kè kòm lèng à?

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

L. Ni-shuè kè yê kìng t'ūng Sheûng-Hoì kè yat-yeûng kòm lèng.

Sheûng-Waì. Leĭ Sin-Shaang, neĭ haì Sheûng-Hoì kè shì-haû, mooĭ kòh Laĭ-Paaì-Lûk neĭ tìm kwòh kà?

L. Ngŏh haì Sheûng-Hoì kè shì-haû, mooĭ kòh Laĭ-Paaì-Lûk ngŏh toh-shò shaì ch'e tò-shuè huì waán.

Sheûng-Waì. Mooĭ kòh Shing-K'eì-Lûk neĭ tìm waán à?

L. Mi-yĕ to waán*, yaŭ shì tò t'in-kwong chì faan uk-k'eì.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wǒng. I feel satiated, hot, and very thirsty; I suggest we go for a drive.

Leĭ. Very good, I feel likewise Captain, what do you say?

Captain. I have no opinion, but I also enjoy going for drives.

Leĭ. Where shall we go?

Wǒng. We'll go to a small city to enjoy ourselves a little.

Leĭ. Which road shall we take?

Wǒng. We'll take the coastal highway.

Leĭ. The coastal highway is not very good to drive on.

Wǒng. That's true, but it is much shorter.

Captain. How far is that place from here, and how long does it take to drive there?

Wǒng. That place is not far from here, about thirty miles. It takes an hour to drive there.

Captain. We have driven thirty miles, have we arrived yet?

Wǒng. We have driven thirty miles, and we have arrived.

Leĭ. Let's get out of the car and look around, all right?

Wǒng. Good, we'll all go together.

Captain. The night scenery here is really beautiful, there are such quiet bars and gorgeous night clubs.

Wǒng. Leĭ, is the night scenery here as beautiful as that of Shanghai?

Leĭ The night scenery here is as beautiful as that of Shanghai.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Captain. Mr. Leĭ, when you were in Shanghai, how did you spend your Saturdays?

Leĭ. When I was in Shanghai, each Saturday I would usually drive to somewhere seeking recreation.

Captain. What did you do for the sake of recreation every Saturday?

Leĭ. I amused myself by doing all sorts of things; sometimes I did not return home until daybreak.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You should get off the car at the last station if you want to get to the Post Office.
2. They talked all evening and didn't go to bed until daybreak.
3. This hotel is splendid and it is not too expensive.
4. We took a drive to a quiet place and talked for awhile.
5. I felt quite full even though I didn't eat too much.
6. I may feel full, but I am very thirsty.
7. The night scenery is gorgeous especially if you look at it high up on the hill.
8. If you have no other opinion, we might as well go to that bar and have a drink.
9. How did you spend the weekend when you were in San Francisco?
10. Although this night club is very famous, I think it is too noisy.
11. The coastal highway is very smooth and the scenery is really beautiful.
12. Do you still remember that peaceful bar where we first met ten years ago?
13. If you can get up early, be here at 5 a. m. to see the dawn.
14. Have you any idea who is that gentleman is over there?
15. We shall go to San Francisco by Highway 101.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. Please be careful and don't get off the car until it is stopped.

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

1.	yê kíng	night scenery
2.	paaú	to feel full; satiated
3.	kéng-hòt	thirsty
4.	mŏ ì-kìn	no opinion, no idea
5.	yaū ch'e-hōh*	to take a drive, a driving excursion
6.	yau-tsîng	quiet, peaceful
7.	tsaú-pa	bar (liquor)
8.	wā-laî	gorgeous, splendid
9.	kwòh	to spend (time, day, etc), cross
10.	t'in-kwong	daybreak, dawn
11.	lôk ch'e	to get off the car, alight

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

1109

提 t'ai: to raise; to lift; to bring forward.

提起 t'ai-hei: to speak of; to raise.

提倡 t'ai-ch'eung: to promote; to advocate; to introduce.

提醒 t'ai sing: to warn; to caution.

342

議 Yi: to deliberate; discuss; judge

會議 ooi-Yi: meeting for discussion; to hold a conference

提議 t'ai-Yi: to propose for discussion.

議院 Yi-uen: parliament

1385

圓 uen: round; circular; a dollar.

圓圈 uen-huen: a ring; circle.

圓形 uen ying: circular.

提 議 議 圓

提 議 圓

提 议 圆

1426

雲 wan: cloud.

浮雲 fau wan: passing cloud; drifting cloud.

雲集 wan tsaap: to assemble in crowd.

492

確 k'ok: really; surely; very.

確實 k'ok-shat: certain; assuredly.

的確 tik-k'ok: surely; certainly.

確証 k'ok ching: certain proof.

雲 確

雲 確

云 确

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

476

橋 k'iū: a bridge; cross beam.

過橋 kwòh k'iū: to cross a bridge.

吊橋 tiù-k'iū: suspension bridge.

橋躉 k'iū-tán: bridge piers.

648

輪 lūn: a wheel; to revolve; in turn.

輪流 lūn-laū: to revolve; in turn; to take turn.

車輪 ch'e-lūn: a wheel.

輪船 lūn-shuēn: a steam-ship.

輪值 lūn-chík: to take one's turn.

986

閃 shím: to flash; to dodge.

閃電 shím tín: flash of lightning.

閃避 shím-peí: to avoid; to dodge.

橋 桥 輪 閃

橋 輪 閃

桥 输 闪

1007

爽 shóng: cheerful; lively; crisp; to dry; to fail.

爽快 shóng-faāi: refresh-ing; agreeable.

爽口 shóng-haú: pleasant to the taste.

134

吹 ch'ui: to blow; play wind instrument.

吹熄 ch'ui sik: to blow out (lamp)

吹口 ch'ui-haú: to whistle

吹號 ch'ui-hō: to give a signal (trumpeter)



LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

黃二同嗰位軍人朋友，飲阻好多酒。而家又食飽啦，覺得好熱，同 kɛ̄ng 湯，就提議去遊車河。嗰陣時係月圓嘅時候，月色又好，天上一啲雲都冇，只有一輪明月，同幾粒星閃吓閃吓。

佢地 shai 車由海邊公路去，有海風吹黎，又涼又爽，又可以睇到海景，確係好玩嘅。

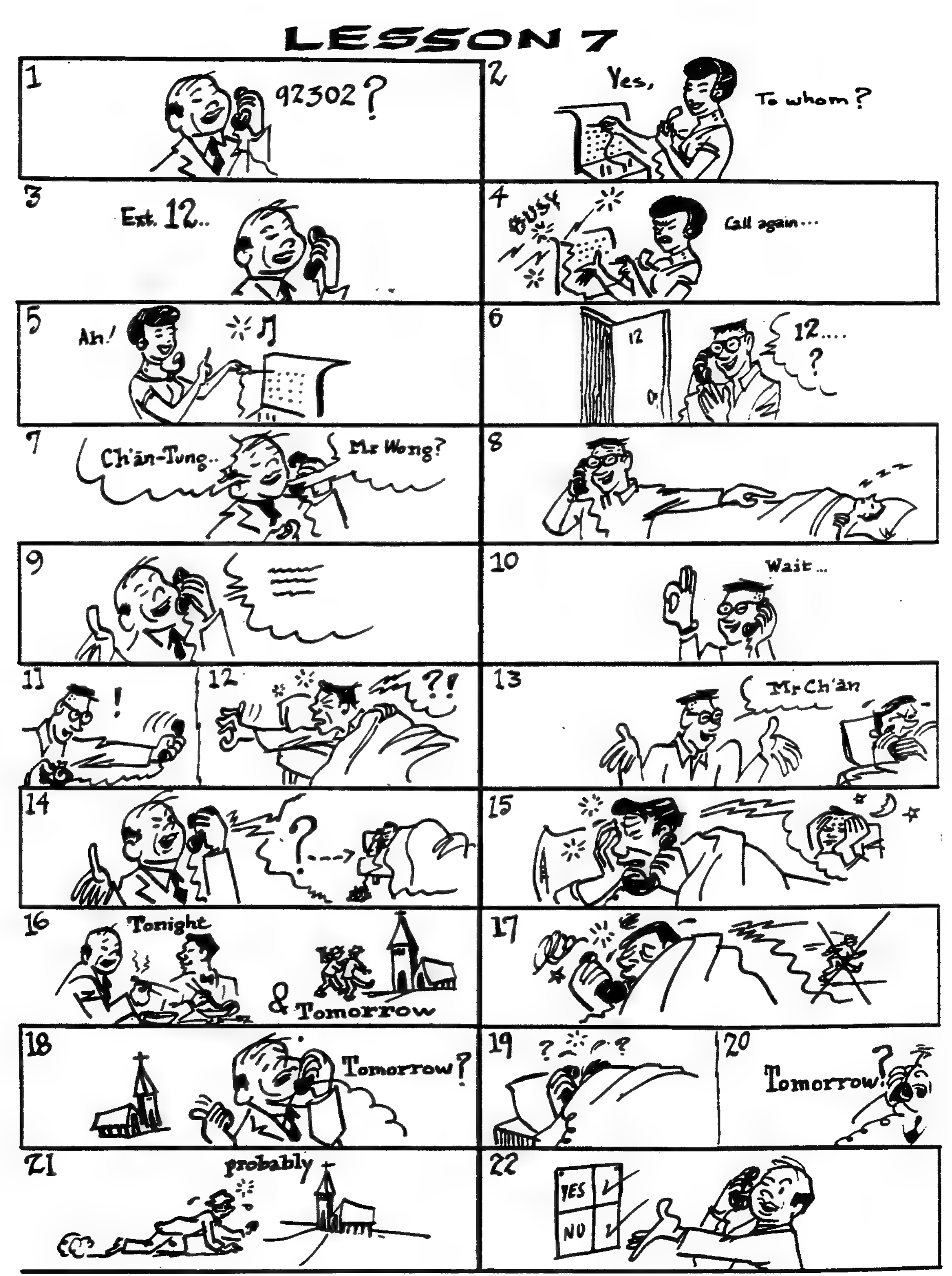
Shai 阻三十里左右，經過一度鐵橋，去到一個小城，佢地一齊落車睇吓。嗰處嘅夜景真 lèng。根據李四嘅意見，呢啲夜景，有上海嘅一樣 kòm lèng。李四重話，當佢喺上海嘅時候，每個禮拜六都 shai 車去玩。有時玩到天光至歸家。

LESSON 6

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
提	Character Number 1109 Stroke Number 12 Radical Number 64 扌，手
議	Character Number 342 Stroke Number 20 Radical Number 149 言
圓	Character Number 1385 Stroke Number 13 Radical Number 31 口
雲	Character Number 1426 Stroke Number 12 Radical Number 173 雨
確	Character Number 492 Stroke Number 15 Radical Number 112 石

LESSON 7


1
92302?
2
Yes,
To whom?
3
Ext. 12..
4
BUSY
Call again...
5
Ah!
6
12
12....
?
7
Ch'än-Tung..
Mr Wong?
8
9
10
Wait...
11
!
12
??
13
Mr Ch'än
14
?
15
16
Tonight
& Tomorrow
17
18
Tomorrow?
19
? ?
20
Tomorrow?
21
probably
22
YES
NO

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch'ān-Tung. Neĭ haî 92302 mà?

Tsìp-Sìn-Uēn. Haî, ni-shuè haî 92302, wán pin waî* à?

Ch'an. M̄-koi neĭ t'ūng ngŏh tsìp taî-shâp-î-hô fan-kei.

Tsìp-Sìn-Uēn. Kŏh t'iū sìn hó mōng, neĭ tǎng yat-chān tsoì tà laì.

Tsìp-Sìn-Uēn. Â! Tǎng yat-chān, kóh t'iū sìn tsìp t'ung-chóh.

T'ūng-Fōng*. Ni-shuè haî shâp-î-hô fan-kei shâp-î-hô fōng*, pin waî* à?

C. Ngŏh haî Ch'ān-Tung, ts'ìng mân Wōng Sin-Shaang haî shuè mà?

T'ūng-Fōng*. K'uĭ haî shuè, taân -haî k'uĭ chûng fàn-kàn.

C. Ngŏh seûng t'ūng k'uĭ kóng keì kuì shuèt-wâ.

T'ūng-Fōng*. Hó la, ts'ìng neĭ tǎng-hă, m̄-hó shau sìn.

T'ūng-Fōng*. Lŏ Wōng*, yaû haî neĭ kè tîn-wâ*.

Wōng. Pin kŏh kóm tsó tà laì kà? Chan t'ó-ìm.

T'ūng-Fōng*. Ch'ān Sin-Shaang tà laì kè.

C. Lŏ Wōng*, tìm-kaaì neĭ ì-ka chûng meî heì shan à?

W. Ngŏh tsòk-maān shēng maān mŏ fàn-kwòh, ì-ka seûng fàn yaû fàn m̄-cheûk.

C. Ngŏh seûng yeùk neĭ kam-maān huì shîk faân, t'ing-yât yat-ts'aì huì kaaù-t'ōng.

W. Ngŏh kam-yât m̄-shue-fûk, m̄-huì-tak.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C. T'ing-yât huì-tak kaaù-t'ŏng mà?

W. Ī-ka m̄-kóng-tak-tîng.

C. Neĭ ĭ-waì neĭ t'ing-yât huì m̄-huì-tak à?

W. T'aî ts'ìng-yìng, ngŏh t'ing-yât waâk-ché huì-tak.

C. Kóm, neĭ t'aî ts'ìng-yìng k'uèt-tîng la.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Ch'ăn-Tung. Is this 92302? (literal translation: Are you 92302?)

Switchboard Operator. Yes, this is 92302. Whom are you looking for?

Ch'ăn. Please connect me with extension 12.

Switchboard Operator. That line is busy, call again in a moment.

Switchboard Operator. Ah, wait a moment, that line is connected.

Roommate. This is extension 12 room 12, who is it? (literal translation: Which person is it?)

Ch'ăn. I am Ch'ăn-Tung, may I ask if Mr. Wŏng is there?

Roommate. He is here, but he is still sleeping.

Ch'ăn. I would like to have a few words with him.

Roommate. All right. Wait a moment, Please don't hang up.

Roommate. Wŏng, there is a phone call for you again.

Wŏng. Who is calling so early? What a nuisance.

Roommate. It is Mr. Ch'ăn calling.

Ch'ăn. Wŏng, why have you still not gotten out of bed at this hour?

Wŏng. I did not sleep at all last night, now I want to sleep and I am unable to.

Ch'ăn. I wish to make an appointment with you for dinner tonight and to go to church together tomorrow.

Wŏng. Today I am not feeling well, I cannot go.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Ch'ăn. Can you go to church tomorrow?

Wŏng. At the present moment I cannot say for certain.

Ch'ăn. Do you think you can go tomorrow?

Wŏng. Knowing my condition, I will probably be able to go.

Ch'ăn. Then, you decide accordingly.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Although he is my roommate, I have to decide according to the situation.
2. After surveying the situation, I think his love affair with Miss White will end soon.
3. I cannot say for sure right now, but I will find out for you immediately.
4. She was unable to fall asleep for the last two nights. No wonder she doesn't feel well.
5. She has a good voice and she sings in church every Saturday.
6. If you cannot fall asleep, why don't you telephone your girl friend and have a chat with her.
7. I was home last night but my roommate was out the whole night.
8. She was really mad and hung up without saying goodbye.
9. I could not get the line through to you last night. What happened?
10. If you want to call me, you may try FR 2-1441, Ext 118.
11. Have you met our new switchboard operator? She is not only pretty but also very capable.
12. I don't have to listen to their conversation because it has nothing to do with me.
13. She has a date with me for lunch here right now but she is not here yet.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. Please let me talk to Mr. Wong. This is urgent!
15. I am sorry, sir; but Mr. Wong will not be in until 9:30 a.m.
16. He is always a nuisance, calling up people late at night or very early in the morning.

LESSON 7

WORD LIST

1.	tuì-wâ	conversation, dialogue
2.	tsìp-sìn-uēn	telephone switchboard operator
3.	fan-kei	telephone extension
4.	tsìp t'ung	to get the line through
5.	t'ūng-fōng*	roommate
6.	shau sìn	to hang up (telephone)
7.	shēng maǎn	whole night
8.	fàn m̄-cheūk	unable to fall asleep
9.	kaaù-t'ōng	church, chapel
10.	m̄-shue-fûk	not feel well
11.	m̄-kông-tak-tîng	cannot say for sure
12.	t'aì ts'ìng-yìng	knowing, seeing, surveying the situation
13.	t'aì ts'ìng-yìng k'uèt-tîng	to decide according to the situation

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

922

醒 séng, síng: to awake; to rouse up.

叫醒 kiù séng: to wake.

提醒 t'aî-séng: to remind; to counsel.

1017

誰 shuî: who; whom; what; anyone; a "one"

誰不知 shuî-pat-chi: who does not know?

誰敢 shuî kóm: who dares?

1368

筒 t'ûng: pipe; tube.

信筒 sùn t'ûng: mail box.

醒 誰 筒

醒 誰 筒

惺 醒 谁 筒

1173

徒 t'ō: disciple; associate; in vain; on foot; banishment.

徒弟 t'ō-taî: apprentice; pupil.

徒勞無功 t'ō lō mō kung: to labor in vain.

徒刑 t'ō yîng: penal servitude.

1500

用 yûng: to use; to employ; expenses.

用人 yûng yǎn: to employ people.

徒 用

徒 用

徒 用

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

1170

討 t'ó: to punish; to extirpate; to ask for; to beg.

討賊 t'ó ts'aâk: to extirpate robber.

討債 t'ó chaai: to demand payment of debt.

347

厭 ìm: to dislike; tire of; bored

討厭 t'ó-ìm: disgusting; disgusted

厭煩 ìm-faàn: troublesome

百厭 paàk-ìm: mischievous

冇厭足 mó ìm-tsuk: insatiate; greedy

283

顯 hín: to make manifest; display

顯出 hín-ch'ut: become manifest; to show

顯然 hín-ìn: evidently; apparently

顯微鏡 hín-mei-kèng: microscope

討 厭 顯 顯

討 厭 顯

讨 厌 显

330

衣 i: clothes

衣服 i-fûk: clothing

内衣 noî-i: underwear

睡衣 shuî-i: pajamas

衣架 i-kà: clothes hangers

554

櫃 kwaî: wooden chest; cabinet; archives.

書櫃 shue-kwaî: bookcase.

櫃桶 kwaî-t'úng: a drawer,

雪櫃 suèt-kwaî: refrigerator.

衣 櫃 匱

衣



衣 櫃 柜

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

黄二昨晚同朋友飲酒,遊車河,睇夜景,成晚有 fan 過.第二日 fan 到唔知醒.誰知好早就有電話打黎,由同房嘅人接線.原來係佢嘅朋友陳東打黎嘅.同房嘅人叫醒佢.佢雖然覺得討厭,亦都要接轉電話聽黎聽.

陳東係一個誠心信教嘅教徒.每個禮拜都去教堂.唔只自己去,重約朋友去添.呢次佢約黄二.先請黄二今晚食飯,然後聽日去教堂.不過,黄二確係覺得唔係幾 shue 服,唔敢即刻答應,要睇情形決定.

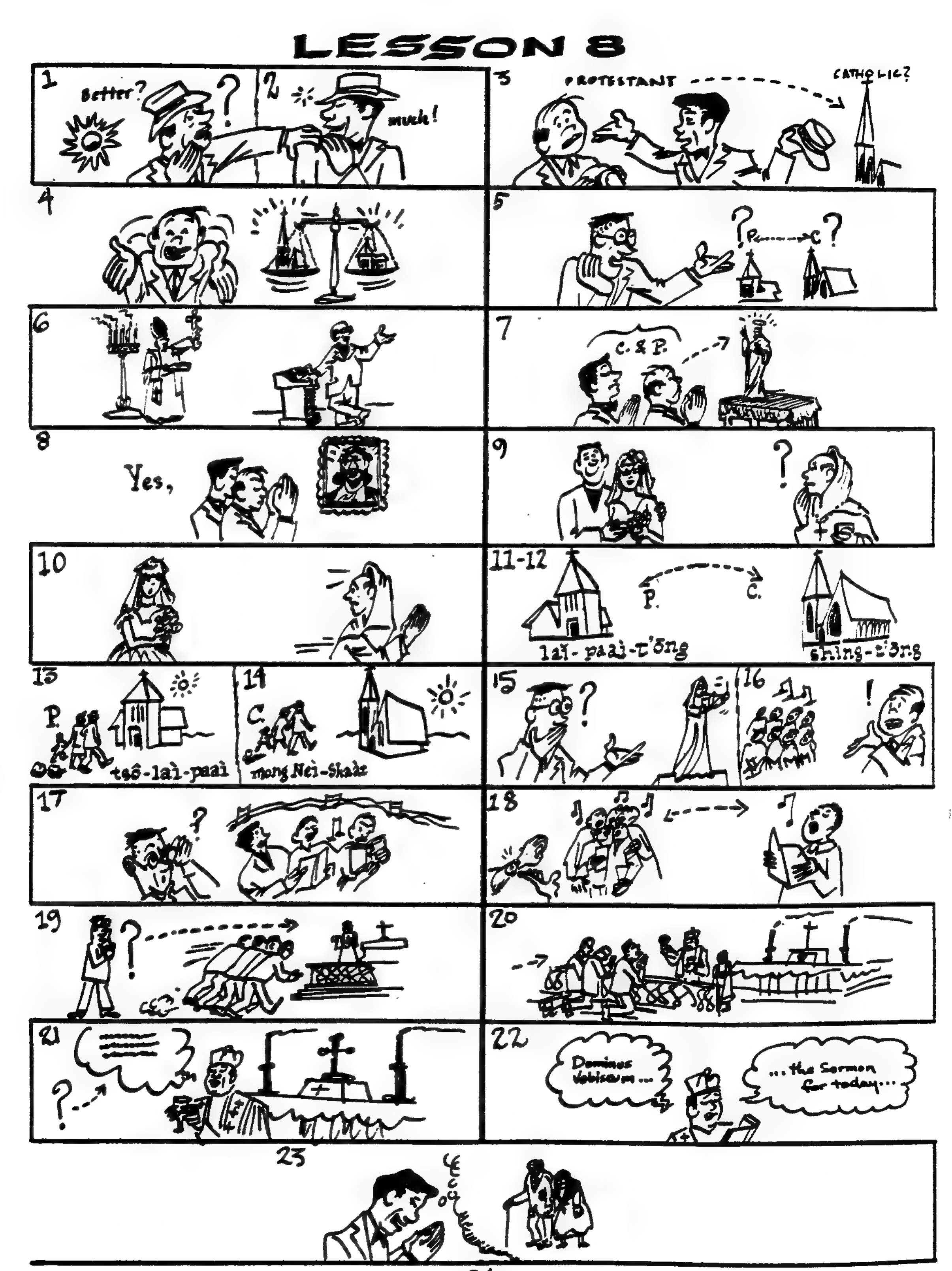
講完電話之後,黄二想吓,陳東 kôm 誠心,如果唔同佢去,顯出自己冇用.佢打算今晚唔去食飯,但係聽日去教堂.

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
醒	922	16	164	酉
誰	1017	15	149	言
用	1500	5	101	用
衣	330	6	145	衣
筒	1368	12	118	⺮ , 竹

LESSON 8



Better?
much!
PROTESTANT
CATHOLIC?
P
C
C. & P.
Yes,
P.
C.
lai-paai-t'ong
shing-t'ong
P.
tsô-laì-paai
C
Dominus Vobiscum...
...the Sermon for today...

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch'ān-Tung. Lō Wōng*, neī kam-yât kòk-tak hó ti mà?

Wōng-Î. Yaū-sam, ngōh kam-yât kòk-tak hó hó toh.

W. Lō Ch'ān,* neī haî Kei-Tuk t'ō, tìm-kaaì neī laî T'in-Chuê-Kaaù-T'ōng à?

C. Ngōh mō-mat-shôh-waî kè*, ngōh ī-waî kòk yaū kòk hó.

P'āng-Yaū. T'in-Chuê-Kaaù tìm à? Kei-Tuk-Kaaù tìm à?

C. T'in-Chuê-Kaaù ìm-suk ti, Kei-Tuk-Kaaù ts'uì-pîn* ti.

P. T'in-Chuê-Kaaù t'ō t'ùng Kei-Tuk-Kaaù t'ō to sùn Yē-So kè, haî m-haî à?

C. Haî, k'uī-teî to sùn Yē-So.

P. Mûk-sz hôh-ī kìt fan, shān-foô hôh m-hôh-ī kìt fan kà?

C. M-hôh-ī, shān-foô m-hôh-ī kìt fan.

P. Laī-paaì-t'ōng t'ùng sìng-t'ōng* yaū mi-yē m-t'ùng?

C. Kei-Tuk-Kaaù t'ō kiù kaaù-t'ōng tsô Laī-Paaì-T'ōng. T'in-Chuê-Kaaù t'ō kiù kaaù-t'ōng tsô Shìng-T'ōng*.

P. Shing-K'eì-Yât Kei-Tuk t'ō huì kaaù-t'ōng, kiù-tsô tsô-laī-paaì. T'in-Chuê-Kaaù ne?

C. Shing-K'eì-Yât T'in-Chuê t'ō huì kaaù-t'ōng, kiù-tsô mông neì-shaàt.

P. Kôh kòh sau-nuī* tsô-kàn mi-yē à?

C. K'uī ì-ka chì-fai-kàn shi-paan.

P. Ch'eùng shi kè yān tìm ch'eùng faàt kà?

C. K'uī-teî yaū shì hôp ch'eùng, yaū shì tûk ch'eùng.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

P. Ī-ka kòm toh yān huì shān-foô shuè tsô mi-yĕ?

C. K'uĭ-teî huì lĭng shìng-t'aî.

P. Shān-foô tsô Neì-Shaàt kè shì-haû, yûng pin chúng uĕ-ìn kà?

C. Yûng Laai-Ting mān; taân-haî kóng tô kè shì-haû, k'uĭ yûng Ying-Mān.

P. Lŏ Wōng*, neĭ ì-ka tsô-kán mi-yĕ à?

W. Ngŏh ì-ka t'ūng ngŏh kè foô mŏ k'eì-t'ó.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Ch'ān-Tung. Wōng, do you feel better today?

Wōng-Î. Thank you for your concern, I feel much better today.

Wōng. Ch'ān, you are a Protestant, why do you come to a Catholic church?

Ch'ān. I am not very particular, I believe each has its own merits.

Friend. What is the nature of Catholicism and Protestantism?

Ch'ān. Catholicism is more solemn, Protestantism is less formal.

Friend. Both a Catholic and a Protestant believe in Jesus, don't they?

Ch'ān. Yes, they believe in Jesus.

Friend. A preacher is allowed to get married, is a Father?

Ch'ān. A priest is not allowed to get married.

Friend. What is the difference between lai-paal-t'ōng and shìng-t'ōng*?

Ch'ān. The Protestants call the place of worship lai-paal-t'ōng, and the Catholics call it shìng-t'ōng*.

Friend. The Protestants go to the place of worship on Sunday and call it going to church tsô lai-paal. What about the Catholics?

Ch'ān. The Catholics go to the place of worship on Sunday and call it going to a Mass mông nei-saàt.

Friend. What is that nun doing?

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Ch'ān. She is now conducting a choir.

Friend. How do the members of the choir sing?

Ch'ān. Sometimes they sing in chorus, sometimes they sing in solos.

Friend. What are all of those people doing who are now going up to the Father?

Ch'ān. They are going to receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion.

Friend. What language is used by the Father, when he is saying the Mass?

Ch'ān He uses Latin; but he uses English when giving the sermon

Friend. Wōng, what are you doing now?

Wōng. Now I am praying for my parents.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This prayer is written in Latin and I can't read it. What am I going to do?
2. The preacher gave a long sermon after the choir sang hymns.
3. When he was ten years old, he received the Sacrament of Holy Communion for the first time.
4. The choir will sing together, but afterward you will have to do the solo.
5. This nun is very smart, and she teaches Latin in college.
6. Followers of the Catholic faith go to church and hear a Mass every Sunday.
7. He is a Protestant and he attends church service here every week.
8. This Father says his prayer in Japanese because he is Japanese.
9. Jesus was born almost 2000 years ago.
10. He is less formal with his friends but is very solemn with his children.
11. After I finished studying these two books, I found that each one had its own merit.
12. Do you know the detailed story of Jesus?
13. A priest has to be very careful in everything.
14. The nun, who stands at the balcony, seems to be very familiar. Do you know her?

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. This church has a large parking lot in the back.

16. When you talk to your students, you appear to be very solemn. Why?

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

1.	kaaù-t'ō	follower of a religion
2.	kòk yaŭ kòk hó	each has its own merit
3.	ìm-suk	solemn, austere
4.	ts'uì-pîn*	less formal
5.	Yē-So	Jesus
6.	mûk-sz	preacher, priest
7.	shān-foô	a father
8.	laĭ-paaì-t'ōng	Protestant church
9.	shìng-t'ōng*	Catholic church
10.	tsô laĭ-paaì	to attend church service
11.	mông neì-saàt	to hear a Mass
12.	sau-nuĭ*	nun (Catholic)
13.	shi-paan	choir
14.	ch'eùng shi	to sing hymns
15.	hôp ch'eùng	chorus singing (singing together)
16.	tûk ch'eùng	solo singing
17.	lĭng shìng-t'aí	to receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion
18.	Laai-Ting mān	Latin language
19.	kóng tô	to sermon, preach
20.	k'eì-t'ó	to pray; prayer

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

122

煮 chuá: to cook; prepare food

煮飯 chuá faán: to cook rice

煮熟 chuá-shük: "done"

958

首 shaú: to head; beginning; chief.

首先 shaú-sin: the first; most important.

首領 shaú-lǐng: a leader.

1039

嫂 só: elder brother's wife; matron.

大嫂 taaî-só: elder brother's wife madam.

家嫂 ka-só: sister-in-law.

煮　首　嫂

煮　首　嫂

煮　首　嫂

447

旗 k'eī: a flag; banner.

國旗 kwŏk-k'eī: national flag.

升旗 shing k'eī: to hoist the flag.

1176

桃 t'ō: peach.

楊桃 yeŭng-t'ō[8]: carambola.

櫻桃 ying-t'ō[8]: cherry.

旗　桃

旗　桃

旗　桃

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

562

困 kw'àn: weary; exhausted; to confine.

困難 kw'àn-naan: difficulty; obstacle.

困住 kw'àn chuê: to confine; to restrain.

圍困 wai-kw'àn: surrounded; besieged

349

嚴 im: strict; firm; stern; majestic

嚴禁 im-kàm: strictly forbidden

嚴責 im-chaak: to punish severely

嚴肅 im-suk: grave; austire; serious.

1145

丁 ting: individual; a person; male; adult.

成丁 shing ting: to become an adult.

丁憂 ting-yau: mourning for parents.

困 嚴 丁

1466

爺 yē: sir; gentleman; term of respect.

老爺 lō-yē: sir.

1038

蘇 so: to revive; cheerful; name of various plants.

蘇格蘭 so-kaak-laan: Scotland.

蘇州 so-chau: Soochow.



LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

黃二決定同陳東去教堂，預先打電話通知佢。星期日好早就起身。佢已經覺得 shue 服好多。知道喺禮拜堂坐幾個鐘頭，都唔會有困難，所以放心好多。

陳東帶佢去一間天主教堂，但係佢知道陳東係基 Tuk 教徒，佢就問陳東天主教同基 Tuk 教有乜唔同。陳東話"大家都係信 Ye So，不過，天主教嚴 suk 啲，基 Tuk 教隨便啲。好似 mûk 師可以結婚，神父唔可以結婚，就係其中之一。神父做 Nei-Shaàt 嘅時候，要用拉丁文添播。

有幾耐，開首做禮拜啦，修女指揮詩班唱詩。佢地有時合唱，有時獨唱。

LESSON 8

WRITING MATERIAL

煮

Character Number 122   Radical Number 86
Stroke Number 12   灬 , 火

首

Character Number 958   Radical Number 185
Stroke Number 9   首

嫂

Character Number 1039   Radical Number 38
Stroke Number 12   女

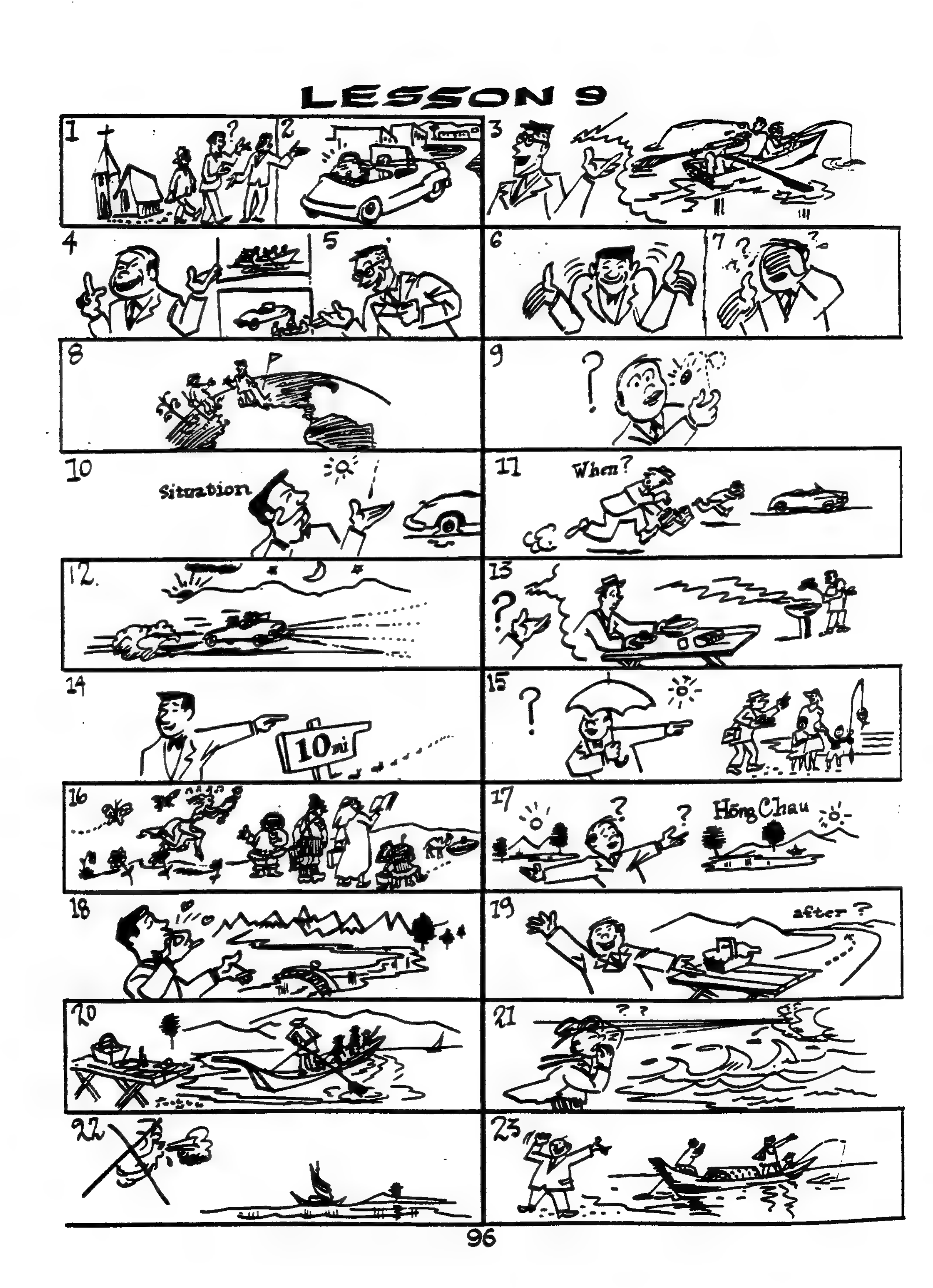
旗

Character Number 447   Radical Number 70
Stroke Number 14   方

桃

Character Number 1176   Radical Number 75
Stroke Number 10   才 , 木

LESSON 9



LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wông-Î. Ngŏh-teî ĭ-king huì-uēn kaaù-t'ōng, taaî-ka sheung-leŭng luĭ-haāng kè tsìt-mûk, hô mà?

P'aāng-Yaŭ Kaàp. Ngŏh t'aì-ĭ huì kaau-ngoî yĕ-ts'aan, t'ūng yaū ch'e-hŏh*.

P'aāng-Yaŭ Uèt. Ngŏh t'aì-ĭ huì p'ā t'ĕng t'ūng tiù uē*.

Ch'ān-Tung. Ngŏh ĭ-waî p'ā t'ĕng peì-kaaù yĕ-ts'aan hô tak toh.

K. Ngŏh ĭ-waî p'ā t'ĕng mŏ yĕ-ts'aan kòm hô.

W. Ngŏh ĭ-waî p'ā t'ĕng t'ūng yĕ-ts'aan yat-yeûng kòm hô.

C. Mooĭ kòh yān kè hìng-ts'uì to m̄-t'ūng. Ngŏh-teî tìm-paân à?

W. Haî, ngŏh ĭ-waî shaì-kaaì sheûng mŏ leŭng-kòh yān kè hìng-ts'uì uēn-ts'uēn yat-yeûng.

C. Ngŏh-teî tìm-yeûng* k'uèt-tìng ne?

W. Ngŏh-teî t'aî ts'ìng-yìng k'uèt-tìng la.

C. Ngŏh-teî iù keì shì kôn faan laì à?

W. Ngŏh-teî iù t'in-haak chi-ts'ìn kôn faan laì.

C. Ni-shuè foô-kân yaŭ mŏ yĕ-ts'aan kè teî-fong à?

W. Yaŭ, leì ni-shuè shâp-leĭ yaŭ yat-kòh yĕ-ts'aan kè teî-fong.

C. Kôh-shuè kè heì-haû tìm-yeûng* à? Yaŭ mi-yĕ yaū-haàk à?

W. Kôh-shuè seì-kwaì-uē-ch'un. Kòk teî kè yaū haàk to yaŭ.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C. Kôh-shuè kè fung-kìng yaŭ mŏ Chung-Kwòk Hŏng-Chau kè kòm hó à?

W. Yat-yeûng kòm shaan-mìng-shuì-saù.

C. Ngŏh-teì ì-king tò-chôh là; yĕ-ts'aan chi-haû huì pin-shuè à?

W. Yĕ-ts'aan chi-haû huì yaū hōh*.

C. Kam-yât kè fung-lông taaì mà?

W. M̄-taaì, kam-yât fung-p'ìng-lông-tsìng.

C. Ngŏh-teì ì-ka huì yaū hōh*, p'à t'ĕng, hó mà?

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng-Î. We have attended church, let's discuss a program for a trip, all right?

Friend A. I suggest we have a picnic and take a drive in the suburbs.

Friend B. I suggest we go boat-rowing and fishing.

Ch'ăn-Tung. I believe boat-rowing is much better than a picnic.

A. I believe boat-rowing is not as good as a picnic.

Wŏng. I believe boat-rowing is just as good as a picnic.

Ch'ăn. Everyone's interests are different, what shall we do?

Wŏng. Yes, I believe no two persons in the world have identical interests.

Ch'ăn. How shall we decide?

Wŏng. We shall decide according to the situation.

Ch'ăn. When must we hurry back?

Wŏng. We must hurry back before dark.

Ch'ăn. Is there a picnic-ground in this vicinity?

Wŏng. Yes, there is a picnic-ground ten miles from here.

Ch'ăn. How is the climate there? What kind of tourists are there?

Wŏng. There it is like spring the whole year round. There are tourists from all places.

Ch'ăn. Is the scenery there as beautiful as that in Hangchow, China?

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng. It is just as beautiful, with resplendent mountains and lucid streams.

Ch'ăn. We have arrived. Where shall we go after the picnic?

Wŏng. After the picnic we'll go for a water excursion.

Ch'ăn. Are the wind and the waves strong today?

Wŏng. No, the wind has ceased and the waves are calm today.

Ch'ăn. Let's go on a water excursion and boat-rowing now, all right?

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The sea is calm in Spring and that is the best season for water excursions.
2. I don't think you should go swimming in such sea conditions.
3. It is because of the resplendent mountains and lucid streams that the tourists come to California.
4. You may not know it, but it is like Spring the whole year round in Formosa.
5. It is very difficult to drive in the rain especially when it is dark.
6. You should hurry and go back to see your parents in Hong Kong.
7. The boat is half-filled with water, and I don't know how to swim. What am I going to do?
8. Would you like to go fishing with me this coming Sunday?
9. I don't like to go boat-rowing, but I like to go to swim.
10. Nowadays, the city suburb is just as crowded as the city.
11. She wants to discuss the program with you.
12. There is no wind and the sea is calm today.
13. After the picnic, we should hurry home so that we can get there before dark.
14. I suggest that everybody stay in this vicinity until noon.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The picnic ground in this vicinity is so dirty that fewer and fewer people would come.

16. Let us attend church service first, and then we shall decide while we eat our lunch.

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

1.	sheung-leŭng	to discuss
2.	tsìt-mûk	program
3.	kaau-ngoî	outskirt, city suburb
4.	yĕ-ts'aan	picnic
5.	p'à t'ĕng	boat-rowing
6.	tiù uē*	fishing
7.	tîm paân?	what to do?
8.	kôn faan laî	to hurry back
9.	t'in-hak	dark, evening, night
10.	yaŭ haàk	tourist
11.	seì-kwaì-uē-ch'un	it is like Spring the whole year round
12.	shaan-mîng-shuí-saù	resplendent mountains and lucid streams
13.	yaŭ hŏh*	water excursion
14.	fung-lông	sea condition (lit: wind and wave)
15.	fung-p'îng-lông-tsîng	the sea is calm (lit: wind subsided and waves calm)

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

1455

休 yau: to rest; to desist; to put away; to move.

休業 yau ìp: to suspend business.

休戰 yau chìn: truce; armistice.

50

尺 ch'èk: Chinese foot; a ruler (Cl. pa)

尺寸 ch'èk-ts'ùen: dimensions

間尺 kaàn-ch'èk: ruler (for drawing etc)

1201

贊 tsaàn: to assist, to aid; to second.

贊助 tsaàn chôh to aid.

贊成 tsaàn-shìng: to approve; to motion.

休 尺 贊

休 尺 贊

休 尺 贊

633

浪 lông: waves; billows; unrestrained.

風浪 fung-lông: wind and waves.

浪子 lông-tsź: a spendthrift; a prodigal.

浪費 lông-faì: to squander.

495

感 kóm: to influence; affect; move.

感激 kóm-kik: deeply grateful.

感動 kóm-tûng: deeply moved.

感覺 kóm-kòk: sensation.

感情 kóm-ts'ìng: emotion; feeling.

浪 感





浪 感

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

917

秀 sau: plentiful; luxuriant; accomplished.

秀才 sau-ts'oi: lowest bachelor degree.

清秀 ts'ing-sau: genteel; well-bred.

681

畝 mau: Chinese acre. (6.10 mau = 1 Eng acre)

一畝地 yat mau tei: an acre.

590

林 lam: a grove; a group of trees; etc.

樹林 shue-lam: a forest.

森林 sam-lam: a big forest.

秀 畝 林

秀 畝 林

秀 畝 林

82

池 ch'i: a cistern; pond (Cl koh)

水池 shui-ch'i: pond

池塘 ch'i-t'ong: pond

886

坡 poh: slope of a hill; embankment.

山坡 shaan-poh: side of a hill.

斜坡 tse poh: steep slope.

池 坡

池 坡

池 坡

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

星期日係去教堂嘅日子，亦係休息嘅日子，所以黄二同佢嘅朋友，去完教堂之後，就商量做啲遊樂。佢地對於遊樂嘅方法，有種種意見。最後有人提議去一處地方旅行，同野 ts'aan。因為離十里噉遠，有一個地方「山明水秀」，幾百畝噉大，有樹林，有山坡，又有一個游水池。幾十尺長，有風浪，可以游水。

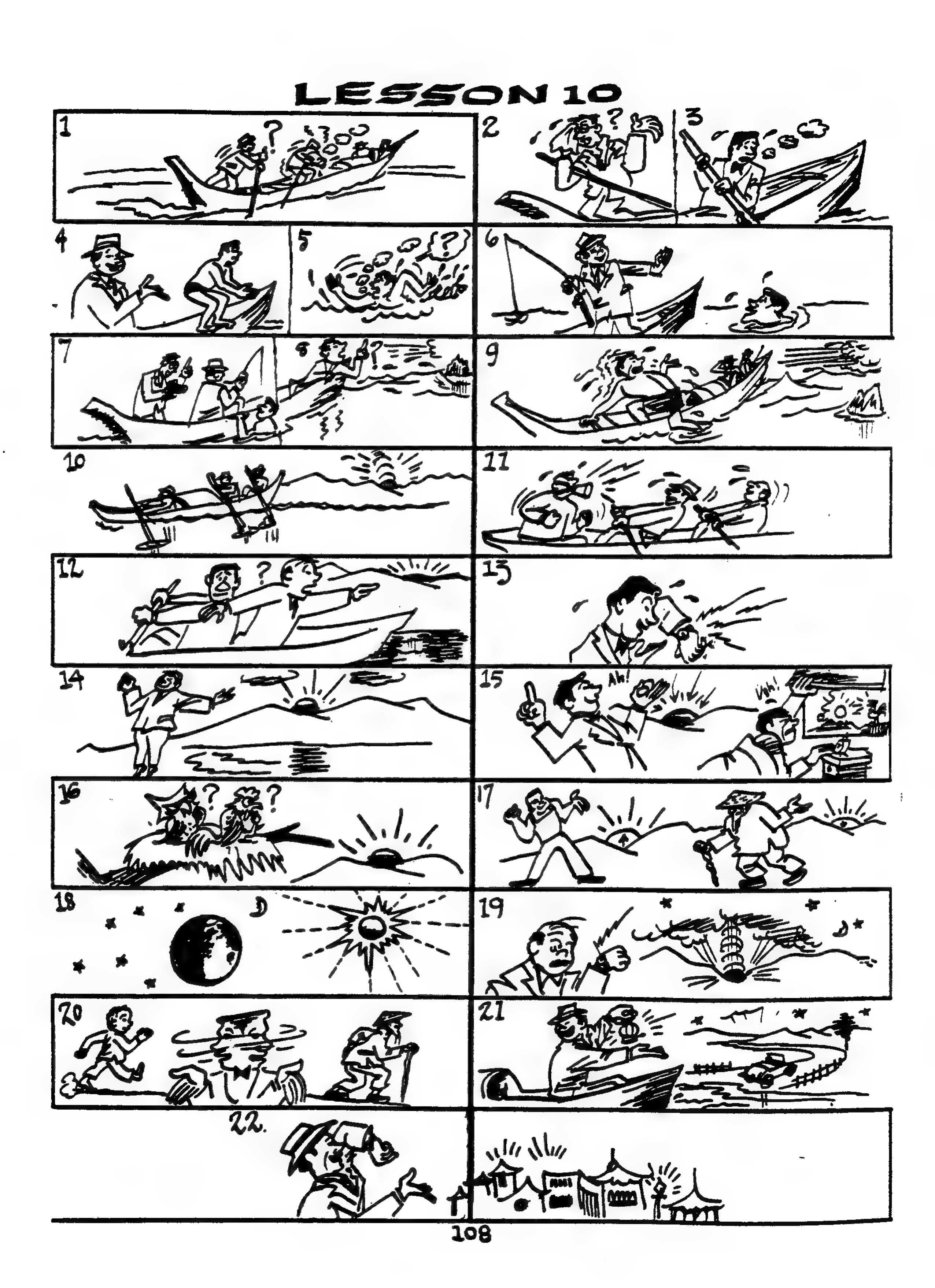
呢個意見，人人都贊成。就决定去旅行。佢地帶阻好多食物同凉水等等。喺嗰處或食，或飲，或玩，或休息，各有各好。最後重去遊河 p'a t'eng，將近天黑至番黎。每個人都感覺滿意。

LESSON 9

WRITING MATERIAL

休	Character Number 1455	Stroke Number 6	Radical Number 9	亻, 人				
	丿	亻	亻一	什	付	休		
尺	Character Number 50	Stroke Number 4	Radical Number 44	尸				
	7	コ	尸	尺				
贊	Character Number 1201	Stroke Number 19	Radical Number 154	貝				
浪	Character Number 633	Stroke Number 10	Radical Number 85	氵, 水				
	丶	冫	氵					浪
	浪	浪						
感	Character Number 495	Stroke Number 13	Radical Number 61	心				
	一	厂						
			感	感	感			

LESSON 10



LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch'ān. Ngŏh-teî ĭ-king p'ā tò hoî chung-sam, neĭ-teî kwooî mà?

P'aāng-Yaŭ Kaàp. Ngŏh hó kwooî. Ngŏh-teî haî pin shuè t'ìng-yat-t'ìng à?

Wōng. Ngŏh to hó kwooî. Ngŏh-teî haî ni-shuè t'ìng-yat-t'ìng.

C. Lŏ Wōng*, Neĭ yaū shuî yaū-tak hó hó, shûn-pîn* yaū-hă la.

W. Ngŏh ì-ka mŏ ĭ-ts'ìn yaū-tak kòm hó, neĭ ne?

C. Ngŏh yaū-tak mŏ neĭ kòm hó. Ngŏh pat-uē tiù uē* hó ti.

K. Neĭ-teî yaū shuî t'ūng tiù uē*. Táng ngŏh t'ūng neĭ-teî yîng sheùng*.

P'aāng-Yaŭ Uèt. Ī-ka fung lông tîm à? Ti shuî tùng mà?

W. Ī-ka fung lông peî chìng-wâ kè taaî hó toh, ti shuî tùng kwòh-t'aū.

K. Ngŏh-teî p'ā-tak kòm maân; yât-t'aū* lôk-tak kòm faaî.

U. Ngŏh-teî faaî ti p'ā faan huî la.

C. Ī-king yât-lôk-sai-shaan. Lŏ Wōng*, neĭ yaŭ mi-yĕ kòm-seūng à?

W. Ngŏh kòk-tak shì-kaán kwòh-tak chan faaî.

C. Neĭ ì-waî t'aî yât-lôk yaŭ shi-ì mà?

W. Yat-ìn-naān-tsûn. Ngŏh ì-waî t'aî yât-lôk peî-kaaù t'aî yât-ch'ut yaŭ shi-ì tak toh.

C. Yât-ch'ut t'ūng yât-lôk yaŭ mi-yĕ m̄-t'ūng à?

K. Chiu-t'aū-tsó kè yât-t'aū* tseûng-ching nìn-ts'ing yān. Wōng-fan kè yât-t'aū*tseûng-ching lŏ-nìn yān. Ngaam mà?

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Hó ngaam. Tsîk-yeūng-mō-haân-hó, chî-shî-kân-wōng-fan.

C. Haî, hôh-sik yât-lôk kè shī-kaàn t'aaî tuén, yat-hă tsaû kwòh.

W. Yān kè shaang-mîng to haî yat-yeūng, keî shâp nīn yat-hă tsaû kwòh.

C. Ngŏh-teî maaî ngôn là. Neĭ t'aî, ī-king haak tò t'aî m̂-kìn lô là.

W. Haî, ī-king haî maān-ka-tang-fóh kè shī-haû.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Ch'ăn. We have rowed to the middle of the body of water, are you tired?

Friend A. I am tired. Where can we stop for a little while?

Wŏng. I am also tired. Let's stop here for a little while.

Ch'ăn. Wŏng, you swim very well, take a swim at your pleasure.

Wŏng. I do not swim as well now as I used to, how about you?

Ch'ăn. I do not swim as well as you. I'd rather fish.

Friend A. You two swim and fish, let me take your picture.

Friend B. How strong is the wind and how rough is the sea now? Is the water cold?

Wŏng. Now the wind is stronger and the sea is rougher than they were a short while ago. The water is too cold.

A. We are rowing so slowly, and the sun is setting so fast

B. Let's row back faster.

Ch'ăn. The sun has set Wong, how do you feel?

Wŏng. I feel that time has passed very quickly.

Ch'ăn. Do you think it is inspiring to watch the sun set?

Wŏng. One single word does not hold true for all situations, I believe that watching the sunset is much more inspiring than watching the sunrise.

Ch'ăn. What is the difference between sunrise and sunset?

A. The sun in the morning symbolizes a young man, and the

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

sun in the evening symbolizes an old man, right?

Wŏng. Correct, sunset is boundlessly beautiful, but so close to the evening.

Ch'ăn. Yes, it is a pity that the time of sunset is too short it passes in a moment.

Wŏng. The life of a man is likewise short, several decades pass in a glimpse of time.

Ch'ăn. Let's go ashore. You see, it is already too dark to see the road.

Wŏng. Yes, it is already time for the town to be lighted.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The communication between that island in the middle of the sea and here is not at all convenient.
2. You should take advantage of the opportunity to visit your daughter.
3. He loves to take pictures of the seas and the mountains.
4. It is a wonderful sight seeing the sunset at sea.
5. In wintertime, sunrise is much later than in the summer.
6. This old man is still very capable and he is stronger than some of the youngsters I have known.
7. The setting sun symbolizes the beginning of a beautiful evening.
8. For a youngster, the future is infinite if he works hard.
9. This pair of shoes is very beautiful, but it is too expensive.
10. It is a pity that the doctor came too late.
11. If you are happy, the time passes in no time.
12. In the twilight, you cannot see the road without lights.
13. You can see the town is all lighted from here.
14. His thoughts are not very easily comprehended.
15. Do you have any sad feeling after seeing the patient at the hospital?
16. Looking at the calm sea, she seems to be filled with many thoughts.

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

1. hoì chung-kaan — the middle of the sea
2. yìng seûng* — to take pictures
3. yât lôk — sunset
4. yât-lôk-sai-shaan — sunset (lit: sun sets below the west mountain)
5. yât ch'ut — sunrise
6. tseûng-ching — to symbolize
7. lŏ-nìn yān — old man
8. nìn-ts'ing yān — youngster
9. tsîk-yeûng — the setting sun
10. mō-haân — unlimited, infinite
11. chì-shî — but
12. wōng-fan — twilight
13. hóh-sik — it is a pity
14. yat-hă-tsaû-kwòh — to pass in no time
15. maân-ka-tang-fóh — the town is lighted
16. kóm-seúng — feeling, thought
17. kaù-kìng — actually, in truth
18. koon-tìm — point of view
19. tsûn — to exhaust; end

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

819

觀 koon: to look; to view.

觀念 koon-nîm: ideas; thoughts; impressions.

悲觀 pei-koon: pessimism.

樂觀 lŏk-koon: optimism.

觀察 koon-ch'ălt: to observe; to study.

1478

陽 yeūng: positive or male principle; the sun; male; membrum virile.

陽電 yeūng tîn: positive electricity.

太陽 t'aai-yeūng: the sun.

1359

凍 tùng: cold; icy.

凍水 tùng shuí: cold water.

凍死 tùng sí: to die of cold.

觀 观 陽 凍

觀 陽 凍

観 阳 凍

1058

歲 sui: year; age; old.

年歲 nìn-sui: age.

有幾多歲 yaŭ kei-toh sui: how old are you?

1324

盡 tsûn: to exhaust; all; end; entire.

盡力 tsûn lĭk: with all one's strength; with all one's ability.

用盡 yūng tsûn: to use up.

歲 岁 盡 尽

歲 盡

歳 岁 尽

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

427

究 kaù: to investigate.

研究 ìn-kaù: to inquire into; to study thoroughly; to do a research.

追究 tsui-kaù: to follow up; to investigate.

究竟 kaù-kíng: actually; in truth.

468

竟 kíng: finally; after all.

究竟 kaù-kíng: actually; in truth.

666

貓 maau: a cat.

野貓 yě maau: the wild cat.

貓兒頭鷹 maau-ī-t'aū-ying: the owl.

究 竟 貓

究 竟 貓

究 竟 猫 猫

1010

鼠 shué: rat; mouse; squirrel.

老鼠 lŏ-shué: rat.

鼠疫 shué-yĭk. bubonic plague.

1476

羊 yeūng: sheep; goat.

綿羊 mīn-yeūng: sheep.

山羊 shaan-yeūng: goat.

羊毛 yeūng-mō: wool; fleece; woolen.

羊城 yeūng-shēng: a name for Canton.

鼠 羊

鼠 羊

鼠 羊

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

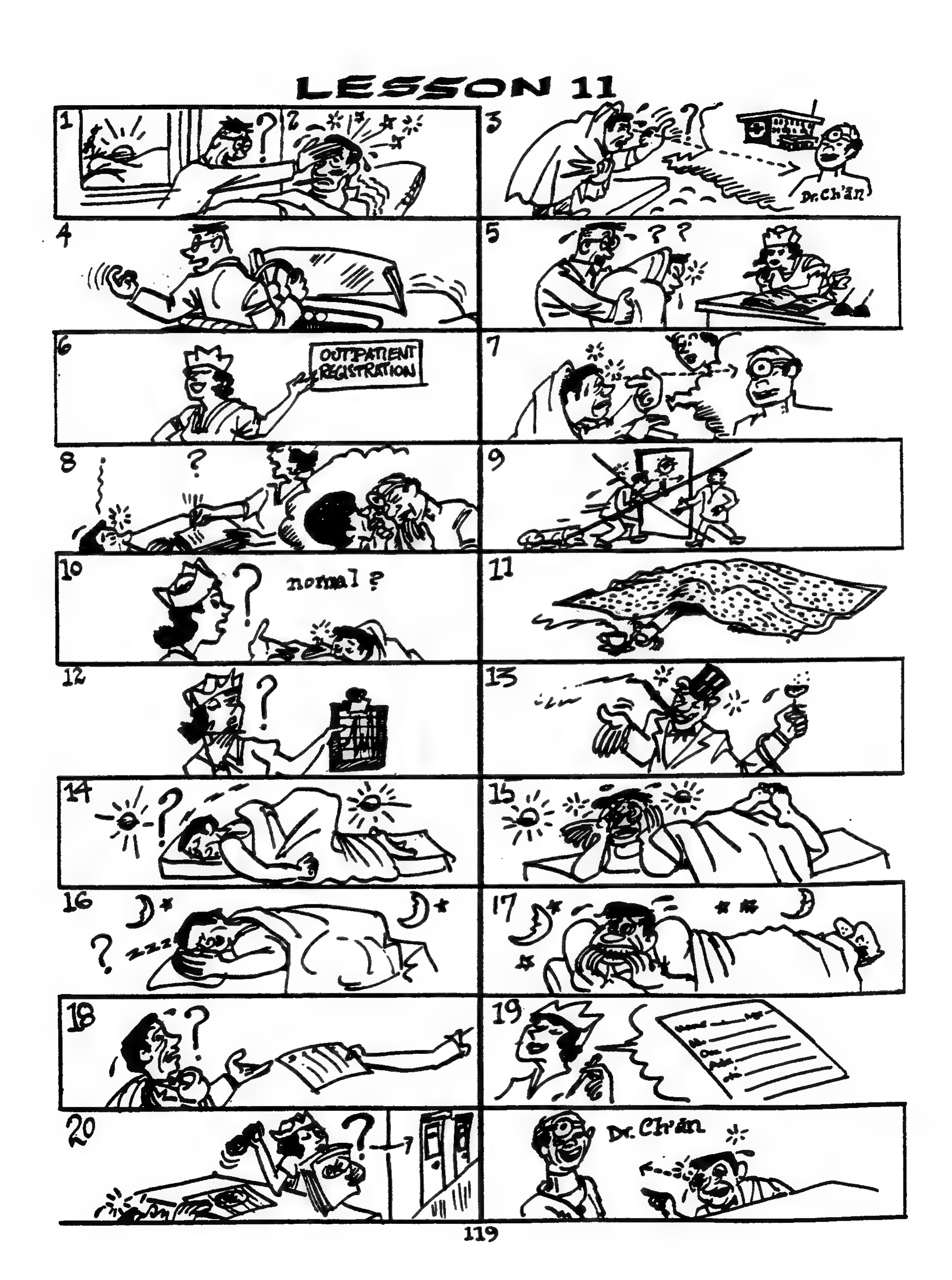
一年三百六十五日,每日都有日出同日落。日出喺朝頭早,日落在黃 fan 。有人話,日出象 ching 青年人,日落象 ching 老年人。因為每個人嘅觀點唔同,對於日落就有好多感想。有人覺得睇日落比較睇日出有詩意,有人覺得日落嘅時候,陽光唔夠猛,凍一啲,所以唔中意。究竟日出好啲, yik 或日落好啲呢,都係各人有各嘅意見。

不過日出日落無盡期,人嘅生命,過吓一歲又一歲,幾十年一吓就過完。所以一個人喺年青嘅時候,就要勤力做事,認真做事,而且要有計劃。你話係唔係呢?

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
觀	Character Number 519, Stroke Number 25, Radical Number 147 見
陽	Character Number 1478, Stroke Number 11, Radical Number 170 阝, 阜
凍	Character Number 1359, Stroke Number 10, Radical Number 15 冫
歲	Character Number 1058, Stroke Number 13, Radical Number 77 止
盡	Character Number 1324, Stroke Number 14, Radical Number 108 皿

LESSON 11



LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

T'ūng-Fōng*. Kam-chiu-tsô neĭ kòk-tak tîm-yeûng* à?

Wōng. Ngŏh kè t'aū hô t'ùng, faàt laăng, faàt ît.

W. Neĭ taal ngŏh huì i-uên* shuè kìn Ch'ān I-Shaang, tak mà?

T. Hô à, ngŏh taal neĭ huì i-uên* shuè kìn Ch'ān I-Shaang la.

W.T. Ts'ìng mân ni-shuè haî m̄-haî moōn-ch'ân kwà-hô-ch'uè à?

Hon-oô. Haî à, sin-shaang, ni-shuè haî moōn-ch'ân kwà-hô-ch'uè, yaŭ mat kwaì kôn à?

W. Ngŏh kòk-tak m̄-shue-fûk, ngŏh laĭ t'aî pêng.

H. Neĭ ĭ-ts'ìn yaŭ mŏ laì-kwòh ni-shuè t'aî pêng à?

W. Mŏ, ngŏh ĭ-ts'ìn mŏ laì-kwòh ni-shuè t'aî pêng.

H. Neĭ kân-loĭ kè shaang-oôt chông-fòng chìng m̄-chìng-sheūng à?

W. Ngŏh kân-loĭ kè shaang-oôt chông-fòng m̄-chìng-sheūng.

H. Tîm-yeûng* m̄-chìng-sheūng à?

W. Ngŏh kân-loĭ kè yê shaang-oôt t'aal toh, yìng-ch'aū toh kwòh-t'aū.

H. Neĭ ni keî yât kè shuî-mìn kaù m̄-kaù?

W. M̄-kaù, ni keî yât kè shuî-mìn m̄-kaù.

H. Ni keî maăn neĭ fàn-tak hô mà?

W. Ni keî maăn ngŏh fàn-tak hô m̄-hô.

W. Neĭ peî ni cheung piû-kaàk-chî ngŏh tsô mi-yĕ à?

H. Ngŏh seúng neĭ haî ni cheung piû shuè t'ìn neĭ kè sìng-mìng, nìn-lìng, tsîk-koôn, chik îp, teî-chî, tâng-tâng.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

H. Neĭ kè kwà-hô shaú-tsûk uĕn-chôh. Neĭ seúng kìn pin kòh i-shaang à?

W. Ngŏh seúng kìn Ch'ăn I-Shaang.

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Roommate. How do you feel this morning?

Wŏng. I have a severe headache, a chill, and a fever.

Wŏng. Can You take me to the hospital to see Doctor Ch'ăn?

R. All right, I will take you to the hospital to see Doctor Ch'ăn.

Wŏng, Roommate. Is this the outpatient registration office?

Nurse. Yes sir, this is the outpatient registration office, what can I do for you?

W. I am not feeling well, I have come to see a doctor.

N. Did you ever come here to see a doctor before?

W. No, I never came here to see a doctor before.

N. Have your living habits been normal lately?

W. My living habits have not been normal lately.

N. In what respect have they not been normal?

W. I have had too much night life and social entertainment lately.

N. Did you have adequate sleep the last few days?

W. No, I did not have adequate sleep the last few days.

N. Were you able to sleep well the last few nights?

W. I was not able to sleep well at all the last few nights.

W. Why do you give me this blank form?

N. I want you to write down your name, age, nationality,

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

occupation, address, etc. on this form.

Nurse. You have completed the registration procedure. Which doctor do you want to see?

Wŏng. I want to see Doctor Ch'ăn.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. According to the doctor's opinion, this may be malaria.
2. His occupation is physician but he can also sing and dance.
3. She has a fever and I think you should take her to see a doctor.
4. The outpatient department is on the right side of the registration office.
5. The world situation is normal and there should be an increase in tourists everywhere.
6. You have to write down your nationality and age on the blank form.
7. Normal social entertainments are necessary for people of all ages.
8. When you get older, you will only need a few hours of sleep every night.
9. Please let me know your new address and your new telephone number.
10. You are right. She is not a nurse; she is a doctor.
11. She is a very capable nurse and is a great help at the hospital.
12. I have a severe headache, a chill and a fever.
13. Too much night-life would cause anybody to get tired or sick.
14. You should go and see a doctor if you do not feel well.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. It is a pity that he spends all his time sleeping.
16. You may get a blank form from the outpatient registration office this afternoon.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

1. faàt laăng — to have a chill; malaria
2. faàt ît — to have a fever; feverish; feve
3. moŏn-ch'án — outpatient
4. kwà-hô-ch'uè — registration office
5. t'aí pêng — to see a doctor
6. chông-fòng — condition, situation
7. chìng-sheŭng — normal
8. yìng-ch'aŭ — social entertainment
9. shuî-mīn — sleep; to sleep
10. piú-kaàk-chí — blank form
11. nīn-līng — age
12. tsîk-koòn — nationality
13. chik-îp — occupation

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

1018

睡 shuì: to sleep; to lounge.

睡覺 shuì kaù: to sleep.

睡衣 shuì-i: sleeping clothes.

1471

弱 yeûk: weak; feeble; infirm.

弱點 yeûk tím: weak point; weak side.

氣力衰弱 hei lik shui yeûk: failing strength.

465

驚 king: to terrify; to frighten; to alarm.

驚慌 king-fong: frightened.

驚奇 king-k'ei: unbelievable

睡 弱 驚

睡 弱 驚

睡 弱 驚

194

慌 fong: nervous; fearful; alarmed

驚慌 king-fong: alarmed; scared

好慌 hó fong: very frightened

358

研 ín: to grind; to powder

研究 ín-kaù: to examine; to investigate; to study thoroughly; to do a research

慌 研

慌 研

慌 研 研

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

173

肺 fài: the lungs

肺病 fài pêng: consumption

44

酬 ch'āū: to pledge. an offering.

應酬 yìng-ch'āū: social intercourse, social activity

酬勞 ch'āū-lō: repay one for trouble taken

307

康 hong: prosperity; peace

康健 hong-kīn: hale; healthy; strong

康年 hong nīn: a fruitful year

康熙 Hong-hei: Emperor Kang-hi (1662-1723)

肺 酬 康

肺 酬 康

肺 酬 康

1246

極 kîk: the extreme; utmost; superative degree.

北極 pak-kîk: North Pole.

極力 kîk-lîk: with all one's strength.

極端 kîk-tuen: extremity.

消極 siu-kîk: negative; listless; spiritless

積極 tsik-kîk: positive; energetic.

籍 tsîk: list; register; record.

入籍 yâp-tsîk: to become naturalized

户籍 ôô-tsîk: a census; record of residence.

籍貫 tsîk-koòn: place of birth.

極 籍

極 籍

極 籍

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

普通有句說話,"樂極生悲"。即係話一個人經過極之快樂之後,或者會發生悲傷嘅事情。黃二近來應酬多,飲酒多,又唔够睡 mìn ,精神弱,就影響佢嘅健康。忽然覺得頭痛,發冷,發熱,唔起得身。佢以為休息一吓就冇事,但係經過一日,重未曾好。而且胸部有少少痛添。佢嘅同房驚慌佢會變成肺病,就同佢去見醫生。

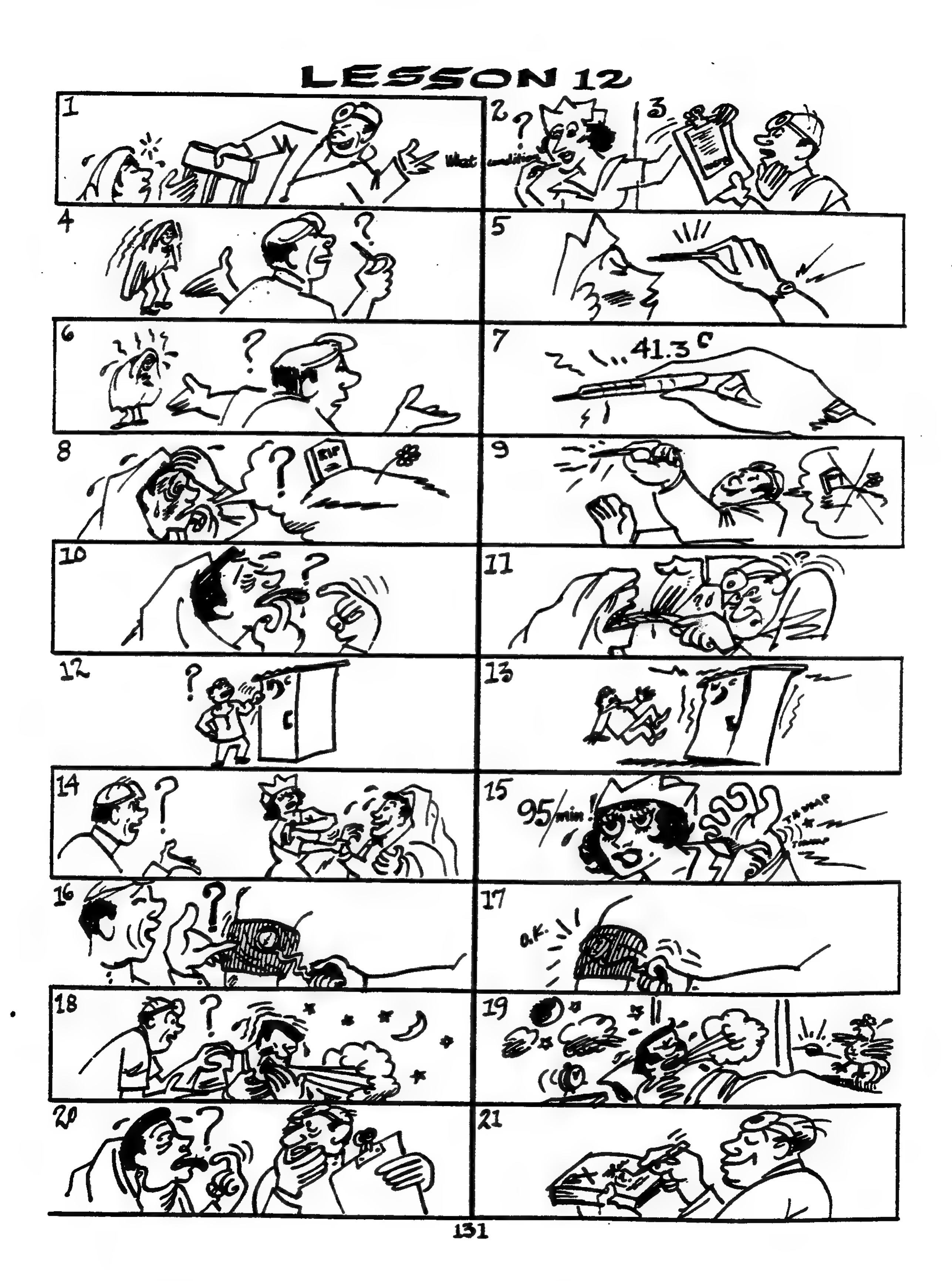
到咗醫生嘅醫務所,醫生問佢近來嘅生活情形之後,先叫佢掛號,填寫姓名年歲籍 koòn 然後研究佢嘅病情。

LESSON 11

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
睡	Character Number 1018; Stroke Number 14; Radical Number 109 (目)
弱	Character Number 1471; Stroke Number 10; Radical Number 57 (弓)
驚	Character Number 465; Stroke Number 23; Radical Number 187 (馬)
慌	Character Number 194; Stroke Number 13; Radical Number 61 (忄, 心)
研	Character Number 358; Stroke Number 11; Radical Number 112 (石)

LESSON 12



LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch'ăn I-Shaang. Wŏng Sin-Shaang, ts'ĭng ts'ŏh, táng ngŏh t'ŭng hon-oô kóng-hă.

C. Leĭ Siú-Tsé, Wŏng Sin-Shaang kè pêng ts'ĭng tîm-yeŭng* à?

Hon-Oô. Ni cheung haî Wŏng Sin-Shaang kè pêng ts'ĭng pò-kò.

C. Neĭ t'ŭng Wŏng Sin-Shaang t'aàm-chóh ît meî à?

H. Ngŏh ĭ-king t'ŭng k'uĭ t'aàm-chóh ît.

C. K'uĭ faàt ît mà? T'aî-wan keî ko à?

H. K'uĭ faàt ît faàt-tak hó ko, Shîp-Shî seì-shâp-yat-tô saam.

W. Ngŏh kè ît-tô keì-ìn kòm ko, ooĭ m̀-ooĭ yaŭ ngaì-hìm à?

C. Neĭ kè ît-tô sui-ìn kòm ko, taân-haî m̀-ooĭ yaŭ ngaì-hìm kè. Neĭ fòng-sam.

W. Kaù-kìng ngŏh yaŭ mi-yĕ pêng ne?

C. Ngŏh chûng meî chi-tò, ngŏh chûng meî hóh-ĭ ch'ân-tuèn.

C. Wŏng Sin-Shaang, neĭ kè taaî-siú-pìn tîm à?

W. Ngŏh kè taaî-pìn m̀-haî keî t'ung.

C. Leĭ Siú-Tsé, Wŏng Sin-Shaang kè mâk-pòk tîm à?

H. K'uĭ kè mâk-pòk t'iù-tak keî faaì, mooĭ fan chung kaú-shâp-n

C. Huèt-aàt tîm à?

H. K'uĭ kè huèt-aàt keî chìng-sheŭng.

C. Wŏng Sin-Shaang, neĭ tsôk-maăn k'at-tak kân-iù mà?

W. Ngŏh tsôk-maăn k'at-tak hó kân-iù, k'at-chóh shĕng maăn.

W. I-Shaang, kan-kuì neĭ kè kìm-ch'ā kè kìt-kwóh, neĭ kè ch'ân-tuèn haî tîm à?

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C. Neĭ kè pêng hôh-nāng haî laŭ-haāng-shīng kám-mô, ni cheung haî neĭ kè yeûk-fong.

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Doctor Ch'ăn. Mr. Wŏng, please take a seat, let me talk to the nurse.

D. Miss Leĭ, what is the condition of Mr. Wŏng's sickness?

Nurse. This is Mr. Wŏng's medical report.

D. Have you taken Mr. Wŏng's temperature yet?

N. I have already taken his temperature.

D. Does he have a fever? How high is the body temperature?

N. He has a very high temperature, 41.3 degrees centigrade.

Wŏng. My temperature is so high; is there any danger?

D. Although your temperature is high, there is no danger. Don't worry.

Wŏng. What kind of sickness do I really have?

D. I don't know yet. I cannot diagnose it yet.

D. Mr. Wŏng, how is your urination and defecation (bowel movement)?

Wŏng. My defecation is not very smooth.

D. Miss Leĭ, how is Mr. Wŏng's pulse?

N. His pulse is beating quite fast, 95 times per minute.

D. And the blood pressure?

N. His blood pressure is quite normal.

D. Mr. Wŏng, did you have severe coughing last night?

W. I had severe coughing last night, I coughed the whole night.

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Doctor, based on the result of your examination, what is your diagnosis?

D. It is possible that your sickness is influenza. This is your prescription.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This is the prescription for your cough, and that one is for your headache.
2. If it is possible, the doctor will give you a detailed medical report today.
3. According to this medical report, his condition is not at all severe.
4. Your blood pressure is normal; so don't worry.
5. Please jump fifty times and then I will take your pulse.
6. If your defecation is smooth, the condition of your sickness is better.
7. The doctor needs your urination and defecation to diagnose.
8. If I were you, I would not worry too much about him.
9. She worries about his condition, and she calls the doctor every hour.
10. According to the report of his body temperature, he is in a very dangerous condition.
11. The nurse reads the body temperature in Centigrade. Is that right?
12. The doctor orders the nurse to test his body temperature and his pulsation.
13. The medical report has everything in it.
14. It is not possible to diagnose his sickness yet.
15. My temperature is high, and my pulsation is very fast; but I feel fine.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. He coughed severely last night and the doctor was called immediately.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

1.	pêng-ts'ìng	condition of sickness
2.	pêng-ts'ìng pò-kò	medical report
3.	t'aàm ît	to test body temperature
4.	t'aí-wan	body temperature
5.	Shìp-Shî	Centigrade
6.	ngaî-hìm	danger; dangerous
7.	fòng-sam	do not worry
8.	ch'ân-tuèn	diagnosis; to diagnose
9.	taaî-siû-pîn	urination and defecation
10.	taaî-pîn t'ung	defecation is smooth
11.	mâk-pǒk	pulse; pulsation
12.	t'iù	to jump, throb, exhibit a pulse
13.	huèt-aàt	blood pressure
14.	k'at	to cough; cough
15.	kân-iù	severe
16.	hôh-nāng	possible
17.	yeûk-fong	prescription

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

1185

待 toî: to behave towards; to wait on; to treat; to await.

寬待 foon toî: to treat liberally.

虐待 yeûk-toî: to mal-treat.

等待 táng-toî: to await; to expect.

329

依 i: in accord with; to rely on

依靠 i-k'aau: to rely upon

依期 i-k'eī: punctual

依然 i-īn: as usual; as before

1310

序 tsuî: series; in order; a preface.

次序 ts'ž-tsuî: order; series in order.

秩序 tît-tsuî: order.

待 依 序

待 依 序

待 依 序

114

狀 chông: appearance form; lawsuit; accusation

告狀 kô-chông: accusation; To sue in court.

1343

斷 tuàn: to determine; assuredly.

斷 t'uǎn: to cut off; to break.

斷定 tuàn-tîng: to decide; to settle; definite.

斷送 tuàn-sûng: to give up in despair.

斷絕 t'uǎn tsuǎt: to cease; to cut off.

狀 斷 断

狀 斷

狀 斷

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

壓 ăt: to repress, press down.

壓住 ăt-chü: keep in check, repress

壓制 ăt-chai: to oppress

壓力 ăt-lik: pressure.

823

閉 pai: to close; to shut up; to stop.

閉塞 pai-sak: obstructed; stopped up; hidebound.

倒閉 tó-pai: to become bankrupt; to close.

911

塞 sak, ts'oi: to block up; to stop up; to obstruct.

塞滿 sak moŏn: to stuff full.

塞責 sak chaăk: to evade responsibility.

要塞 iù-ts'oi: a strategic fortress.

壓　压　閉　塞

壓　閉　塞

壓　闭　塞

843

疲 p'eī: lassitude; fatigue.

神疲 shǎn p'eī: exhausted; without energy.

疲倦 p'eī-kuǎn: weary, tired.

706

冒 mô: to falsify; to pretend; to risk.

冒充 mô-ch'ung: to pass oneself as.

冒認 mô ying: to claim falsely.

感冒 kám-mô: to catch a cold.

冒險家 mô-hím-ka: adventurer.

疲　冒

疲　冒

疲　冒

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

黄二喺醫院，先由看護探熱，驗血壓等等呢啲係應有嘅手續。看護依着次序，做完呢種工作，對醫生報告。醫生又問黄二關於大小便嘅情形。黄二話佢嘅小便雖然正常，但係大便有些少閉塞。

醫生知到黄二近來生活狀况唔正常，疲勞過頭，斷定佢嘅病係流行性感冒。唔會有危險。不過，最好入醫院住幾日，可以得到休息，同時又有看護打理。但係黄二以為不必住醫院，醫生開一張藥方 pei 佢之後，佢就番屋 kei 。再等待幾日，然後打算。

LESSON 12

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
待	1185	9	60	彳
依	329	8	9	亻, 人
序	1310	7	53	广
狀	114	8	94	犬
斷	1343	18	69	斤

LESSON 13

1
YESTERDAY...
2
Z-Z-Z-Z-Z
3
Z-Z-Z-Z-Z
4
No!
5
6
Yes... more than yesterday!
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
ISOLATION
17
ISOLATION
18
19
20
21

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

T'ūng-Fōng*. Tsôk-yât neĭ shîk-chóh ti on-mīn-yeûk p'ìn*, neĭ tsôk-maăn fàn-tak hó ti mà?

W. Ngŏh tsôk-maăn fàn-tak hó hó.

T. Neĭ tsôk-maăn fàn kaaù chi-haû, yaŭ mŏ séng-kwòh à?

W. Mŏ, uēn-ts'uēn mŏ séng-kwòh, yat-kaaù fàn tò t'in-kwong.

T. Neĭ chûng yaŭ mŏ k'at à?

W. Yaŭ, neĭ t'eng-hă, ngŏh k'at-tak peî tsôk-yât chûng kán-iù ti.

T. Neĭ chûng yaŭ mŏ faàt shiu à? Neĭ kòk-tak t'aū-wān mà?

W. Ngŏh chûng yaŭ faàt shiu, ī-ch'ê t'aū hó wān.

T. Neĭ kè waî-haú tîm à?

W. Ngŏh kè waî-haú hó m̄-hó, mi-yĕ to m̄-seúng shîk.

T. Ngŏh ĭ-waî neĭ tsuì hó huì i-uên* chuê keî yât.

W. Ngŏh to haî kám seúng. Yâp i-uên* kè shaú-tsûk mā m̄-mā-faān à?

T. M̄-mā-faān, chuê i-uên* kè shaú-tsûk hó kaán-taan.

W. Ngŏh-teî iù m̄-iù tá tîn-wâ* têng fōng* à?

T. Iù, neĭ meî yâp uên* chi-ts'ìn, yat-tîng iù têng fōng*.

W. Ni kaan kaàk-leî-shat yaŭ mi-yĕ yûng-ch'uè à?

Kung-Yān. K'uĭ haî yûng laî kaàk-leî pêng-yān kè.

W. Ni-shuè yaŭ kòm toh kaan shaú-shût-shat, k'uĭ-teî yaŭ mi-yĕ yûng-ch'uè à?

Keî-Shût Yān-Yēn. Yaŭ ti haî p'ó-t'ung shaú-shût kè, yaŭ ti

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

haî taaî shaú-shût yûng kè.

W. Siú-Tsê, ngŏh chuê kè pêng-fŏng* haî taî keî hô à? K'uĭ haî taan-yăn fŏng*, yik-waâk taaî fŏng* à?

H. Wŏng Sin-Shaang, neĭ chuê kè pêng-fŏng* haî taî-yat-lĭng-yat hô, haî yat-kaan hó hó kè taan-yăn fŏng*.

LESSSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Roommate. Yesterday you took some sleeping pills, did you sleep better last night?

Wŏng. I slept very well last night.

R. After you fell asleep last night, did you ever wake up.

W. No, I did not awaken at all until daybreak.

R. Do you still cough?

W. Yes, you listen, I cough more severely than yesterday.

R. Do you still have a fever: Does your head feel dizzy?

W. I still have a fever, and my head feels dizzy.

R. How is your appetite?

W. I have a very poor appetite, I do not wish to eat anything.

R. I believe it is best for you to stay at a hospital for a few days.

W. I think so too. Is the hospitalization procedure complicate?

R. No, the hospitalization procedure is very simple.

W. Do we have to make a telephone call in order to reserve a room?

R. Yes, before you are admitted to the hospital, you must reserve a room.

W. For what is this isolation room used?

Worker. It is used for isolating patients.

W. There are so many operating rooms here, for what are they used?

Technician. Some are for ordinary operations, some for major operations.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Miss, what is the number of my ward? Is it a single room or a general ward?

Nurse. Mr. Wōng, your ward is No. 101; it is a very nice single room.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The ward is so small, but it is crowded.
2. Although this is not a major operation, there are four doctors in the operating room.
3. You have to stay in the isolation room for 24 hours.
4. He was hospitalized after the accident on the highway.
5. Generally speaking, if you want to enter the hospital, you have to have a doctor first.
6. This matter is very complicated and I don't know what to do
7. I feel dizzy and I do not wish to eat anything.
8. His appetite is very good, but his wife does not wish to eat
9. The doctor told me not to worry about his fever.
10. After waking up in the morning, she feels dizzy.
11. The doctor was awakened by the nurse to take care of the patient.
12. These pills are very expensive but you need them for your dizziness.
13. You have to be very careful with these pills because they are sleeping drugs.
14. If you do not have a prescription, you cannot get any sleeping drugs.
15. He was put in the ward after staying the isolation room for three days.
16. The operating room of this hospital is very modern.

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

1.	on-mīn-yeûk	sleeping drug
2.	yeûk-p'ìn*	medical pills
3.	sêng (sīng)	to wake up, awaken
4.	faàt shiu	to have a fever; fever
5.	t'aū-wān	dizzy; dizziness
6.	waî-haú	appetite
7.	m̄-seúng-shîk	do not wish to eat
8.	m̄-faān	troublesome, complicated
9.	yâp uên*	to enter the hospital, be hospitalized
10.	kaàk-leī-shat	isolation room (hospital)
11.	shaú-shût-shat	operation room (hospital)
12.	taaî-shaú-shût	major operation
13.	pêng-fōng*	ward

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

1025

術 shût: a trick; device; jugglery.

戰術 ch n-shût: military strategy.

學術 hôk-shût: learning.

1114

呑 t'an: to swallow; to gulp down; to appropriate.

呑落 t'an lôk: to swallow down.

呑吐 t'an-t'ò: hesitatingly

1424

胃 waî: stomach; digestion.

胃口 waî-haú: appetite.

開胃 hoi waî: to stimulate the appetite; hearty appetite.

術 呑 胃

術 呑 胃

術 呑 胃

316

勸 huèn: to advise; exhort

勸導 huèn-tô: to advise; counsel

勸告 huèn-kò: advice; to advise; admonish

勸人 huèn yān: to give advice to some body

1393

願 uên: willing; to desire; wish for; to long for.

自願 tsû uên: of one's own free will.

願意 uên ì: willing; favorably inclined.

請願 ts'éng uên: a petition.

勸 劝 願

勸 願

勸 願

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

1055

需 sui: needful; to need; supplies.

需要 sui-iâ: the needful; necessary.

必需 pit-sui: necessary; required.

急需 kap sui: to require urgently.

施 shi: to grant; to bestow aid; to confer on.

施舍 shi-shé: to give alms.

施行 shi-hâng: to carry out; to enforce.

535

拒 k'uí: to resist; to oppose; to refuse; to reject.

拒絕 k'uí-tsuêt: to refuse; to reject.

拒敵 k'uí tik: to resist an enemy

需 施 拒

需 施 拒

需 施 拒

1304

絕 tsuêt: to cut off; to sever; to destroy; to stop; the most.

絕路 tsuêt lô: dead end road; death road.

絕命 tsuêt mêng: to cut life short; death.

32

趁 ch'àn: to embrace an opportunity; whilst.

趁機會 ch'àn-kei-oeî: to take advantage of the opportunity

趁早 ch'àn-tsó: while it is early.



LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

醫院係醫病人嘅地方，如果需要施手術，就一定要入醫院至得。有啲人以為入醫院手續麻煩，或有其他嘅理由，雖然病得好緊要，亦拒絕入醫院。kôm 樣係唔應該嘅。

黃二初時亦唔想入醫院，但係佢歸家之後，吞食咗醫生開 pei 佢嘅藥片之後，重有發燒，重覺得頭 wan，胃口極之唔好，乜野都唔想食。佢嘅同房以為佢應該趁早入醫院住幾日。如果等到病情加重，就會太遲啦。就勸黃二早啲入醫院。黃二本來亦都明白嘅，佢而家亦願意敢做，就由同房替佢定咗第一零一號嘅單人房。

LESSON 13

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
術	1025	11	144	行
吞	1114	7	30	口
胃	1424	9	130	月，肉
勸	316	20	19	力
願	1393	19	181	頁

LESSON 14

1 VISITING HRS

2 9-11 a.m. 2-4 p.m 7-8 p.m

3 OK? 101

4

5

6

7 FLU

8 FLU PNEU.

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leĭ-Seì, Ch'ān-Tung, Sheûng-Waì. Ts'ìng mân t'aàm pêng kè shì-kaàn haî yaū keì tîm tò keì tîm à?

Mân-Sẑ-Ch'uè kè Paân-Sẑ-uēn. Sheûng-nğ yaū kaú-tîm tò shâp-yat-tîm, hâ-nğ yaū leŭng-tîm tò seì-tîm, yê-maăn yaū ts'at-tîm tò paàt-tîm.

Leĭ. Ngŏh seúng huì yat-lìng-yat-hô pêng-fŏng* t'aàm pêng, tak mà?

P. Tuì-m̄-chuê, m̄-tak. Kôh kòh pêng-yān ĭ-king peî kaàk-leĭ-chôh.

L. Tîm-kaaî à? Tsôk-maăn k'uĭ chûng hó-teî-teî; tîm-kaaî pìn-fà-tak kòm faaì kà?

Noî-Foh Chuê-Yâm. Pêng yaŭ shì pìn-fà-tak hô faaì kè.

L. K'uĭ tsuì ch'oh kè pêng haî laū-haāng-shìng kôm-mô, haû-loì chuèn-chôh tsô mi-yĕ pêng à?

N. K'uĭ tsuì ch'oh kè pêng haî laū-haāng-shìng kôm-mô, haû-loì chuèn-chôh tsô kap-shìng faì-ĭm.

S. Tîm-kaaî neĭ-teî iù cheung k'uĭ kaàk-leĭ ne?

Foo-k'ap-Pêng-Foh chuê-yâm. Waî k'eì-t'a pêng-yān kè on-ts'uēn heì-kìn, shôh-ĭ ngŏh-teî cheung k'uĭ kaàk-leĭ.

S. K'uĭ faàt ît faàt tô tsuì ko kè shì-haû, k'uĭ yaŭ mŏ fan-maì à?

F. Kôh chân-shì k'uĭ ch'a-m̄-toh uēn-ts'uēn fan-maì, uēn-ts'uēn pat-sîng-yān-sẑ.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

S. Haû-loì neĭ-teî tîm-yeûng* i k'uĭ à?

F. Haû-loì ngŏh-teî t'ūng k'uĭ tâ t'uì-ît cham t'ūng k'eūng-sam cham.

S. Ĭ-ka t'uì-chôh ît meî à?

Hon-Oô. T'uì-chôh hô toh là, taân-haî chûng yaŭ ti ît.

S. K'uĭ tsuì ngaì-hîm kè shì-haû, neĭ-teî yaŭ mŏ t'ung-chi k'uĭ kè ts'an-shûk?

N. Yaŭ, k'uĭ tsuì ngaì-hîm kè shì-haû, ngŏh-teî t'ung-chi k'uĭ kè ts'an-shûk.

L. Ni kòh pêng ooĭ m̄-ooĭ fûk-faàt kà.

I-Shang. Yaŭ-hâng-yaŭ-pat-hâng, ni tîm iù t'aî yat-kòh yān kè ts'oì-shò.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Leĭ-Seĭ. Captain Ch'ăn-Tung. What are the hours for visiting patients?

Employee at the Information Office. From nine to eleven in the morning, from two to four in the afternoon, from seven to eight in the evening .

L. I wish to go to Ward 101 to visit a patient, is it all right?

Employee. I am sorry you may not. That patient has been isolated.

L. Why? Last night he was still all right. Why has his condition changed so quickly?

Chief of Internal Medicine. Illnesses sometimes change very rapidly.

L. His original illness was influenza, what did it develop into later?

C. His original illness was influenza, later it developed into acute pneumonia.

Captain. Why must you isolate him?

Chief of Respiratory Diseases Section. We isolated him for the sake of the safety of the other patients.

Captain. When his fever reached its height, did he become unconscious?

C. At that time he was almost completely unconscious.

Captain. What did you treat him with later?

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C. We later gave him a fever-relief and a heart stimulant injection.

Captain. Has the fever receded now?

Nurse. It has receded a lot, but he still has a slight temperature.

Captain. When his condition was most dangerous, did you inform his relatives?

Chief of Internal Medicine. Yes, at the time his condition was most critical we informed his relatives.

Leǐ. Will this sickness recur?

Doctor. Some people are fortunate and some are not, this will depend on the person's luck.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You are really very lucky. It is very true that some people are fortunate and some are not.
2. It appears that he has a relapse of malaria.
3. She became unconscious, and the doctor informed her relatives immediately.
4. I suggested a heart stimulant injection for this patient immediately.
5. This is the first time that I have heard of this fever relief injection.
6. For the sake of safety, the chief of internal medicine at the hospital called in two more doctors for the diagnosis.
7. This is not the "Respiratory Diseases Section". I think you better go to the information office first.
8. She was still all right last night, but this morning her condition had changed a great deal.
9. Dr. Wong is the doctor who took care of the unconscious patient.
10. Please do not worry. I will definitely tell you if it is acute pneumonia.
11. This office employee works in the information office but he doesn't know anything.
12. Dr. Lee has to go to visit a patient in San Francisco tomorrow.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. When your fever reaches its height, you will be unconscious
14. Depending on his luck, he may be worse or he may recover completely.
15. Every patient will be isolated for 24 hours as they enter this hospital.

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

1.	t'aàm pêng	to visit a patient
2.	mân-sẑ-ch'uè	information office
3.	paân-sẑ-uēn	office employee
4.	chûng hó-teî-teî	still good, still all right
5.	pìn-fà	to change
6.	noî-foh chuê-yâm	chief of internal medicine
7.	kap-sìng faì-ìm	acute pneumonia
8.	foo-k'ap-pêng-foh	respiratory diseases section
9.	on-ts'uēn	safety; safe
10.	waî...heì-kìn	for the sake of...
11.	fan-maî	unconscious
12.	pat-síng-yān-sẑ	unconscious
13.	t'uì-ît cham	fever relief injection
14.	k'eūng-sam cham	heart stimulant injection
15.	t'ung-chi	to inform
16.	ts'an-shûk	relatives
17.	fûk-faàt	to relapse, recur
18.	yaŭ-hâng-yaŭ-pat-hâng	some people are fortunate and some are not
19.	ts'oì-shò	luck

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

162

准 chún: to allow; permit

唔准 m̀-chún: not allowed

準期 chún-kéi: on time

419

吸 k'ap: to attract; to inhale.

吸力 k'ap-lik: attracting force.

吸引 k'ap-yǎn: to draw; to attract.

呼吸 foo-k'ap: to breath; respiration.

吸收 k'ap-shau: to absorb.

1320

速 ts'uk: haste; quick; speedy.

速記 ts'uk kei: shorthand.

速度 ts'uk tò: velocity; speed.

准 吸 速

准 吸 速

准 吸 速

226

復 fûk: to come back; again

復原 fûk-ûn: to recover from sickness

恢復 fooi-fûk: recuperate (back to normal condition)

1415

慰 wài: to comfort; to soothe; to caress.

安慰 on-wài: to comfort; to please.

慰問 wài-mân: to inquire after health.

慰勞 wài-lò: to comfort those who labor.

復 慰

復 慰

復 慰

READING MATERIAL

1088

痰 t'ăm: phlegm; mucus.

生痰 shaang t'ăm: troubled with phlegm

吐痰 t'ò t'ăm: expectorate

220

悔 fooì: to repent; contrition; to regret

痛悔 t'ùng-fooì: bitterly regret

悔改 fooì-koí: to repent and reform

後悔 haû-fooì: remorse

253

恨 hân: to hate; resent; crave

恨錢 hân ts'în: avaricious.

悔恨 fooì-hân: remorse; regret

懷恨 waaì hân: cherish; hate.

痰 悔 恨

痰 悔 恨

痰 悔 恨

1382

怨 uèn: indignant with; to regret; to grumble; to complain.

怨恨 uèn-hân: to hate.

怨言 uèn-în: grumbling complaint.

技 keî: dexterous; skill.

技能 keî-năng: talent; ability; skill.

絶技 tsuêt keî: extraordinary skill.

怨 技

怨 技

怨 技

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

我地對於應該做嘅事,最好即刻做,遲阻就會發生變化。尤其是喺有病要入醫院。黃二因為遲阻入醫院,佢嘅流行性感冒,就變阻做急性肺 im 。醫院要將佢隔離,因為恐怕佢傳染 pei 別人。

醫院喺每日一定嘅時間,係准人入去探病。黃二嘅朋友去探佢,見佢呼吸嘅速度好快,有時吐好多痰。黃二知到自己病情嚴重,亦都悔恨唔早啲入醫院。唔只現在受苦,更憂心將來復發,佢有乜好怨,只係怨自己。佢嘅朋友安慰佢一番就離去啦。

LESSON 14

WRITING MATERIAL

准

Character Number 142 | Radical Number 15
Stroke Number 10 | 冫

吸

Character Number 419 | Radical Number 30
Stroke Number 7 | 口

速

Character Number 1320 | Radical Number 162
Stroke Number 10 | 辵，辶

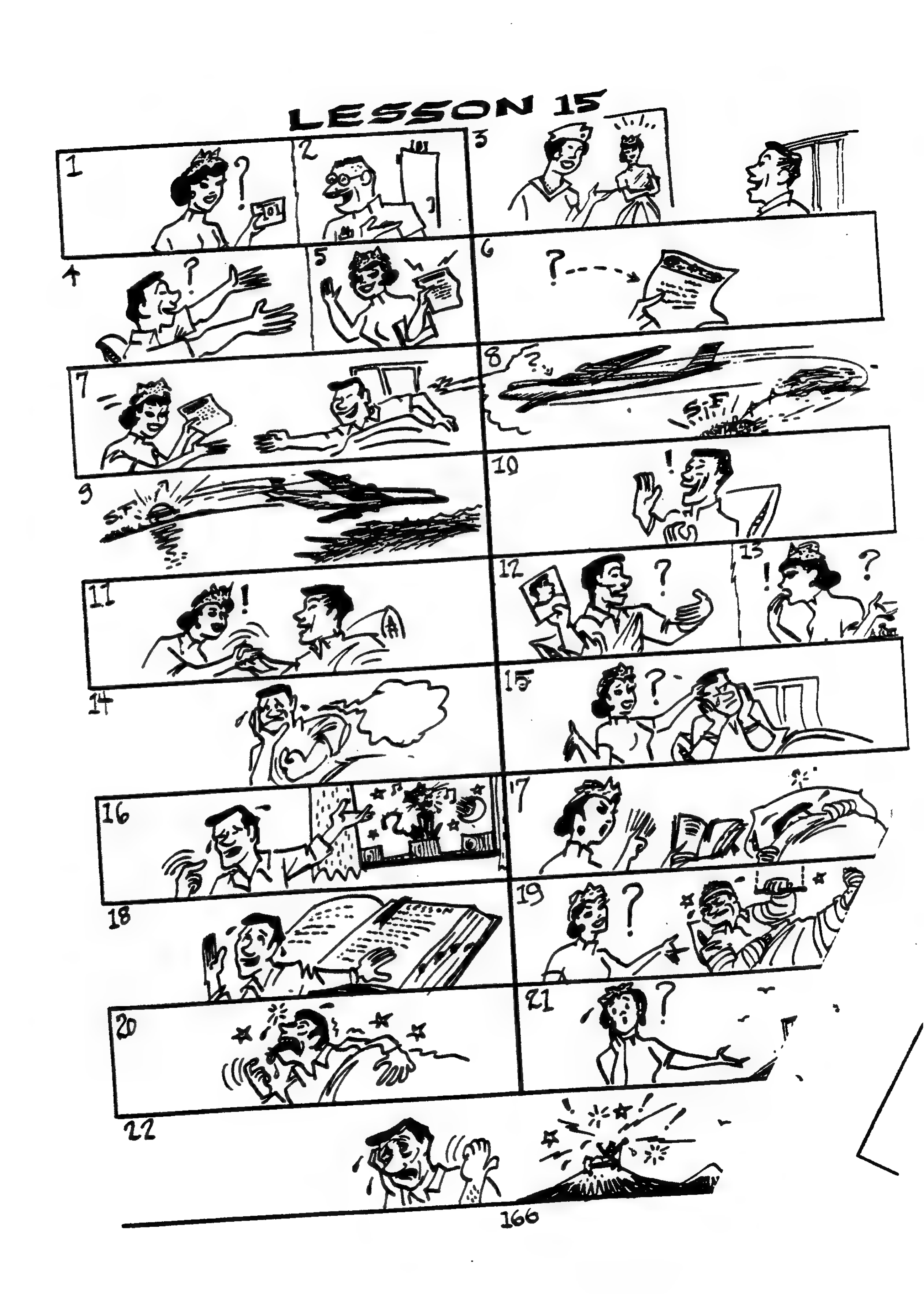
復

Character Number 226 | Radical Number 60
Stroke Number 12 | 彳

慰

Character Number 1415 | Radical Number 61
Stroke Number 15 | 心

LESSON 15



LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Hōh-Fong-Laān. Ngōh seúng huì yat-lìng-yat hô pêng-fōng* t'aàm pêng, tak mà?

Chīk paan i-shaang. Tak à, kôh kaan haî yat-lìng-yat hô pêng-fōng*.

Hon-Oô. Wōng Sin-Shaang, yaū waî* hó lèng kè siú-tsê laī t'aí neī.

Wōng-Î. Fong-Laān, uēn-loī haî neī à? Neī tīm chi ngōh pêng à?

H. Ngōh shau tò neī foô-ts'an tá laī kè yat-fung kap tīn

W. Kôh fung tīn-pò tīm wâ à?

H. K'uī kiù ngōh tsik-hak laī t'aí neī.

W. Neī haî m̄-haî yaū Saam-Faān-Shī chīk-tsīp fei laī kà?

H. Haî, ngōh kam-chiu yaū Saam-Faān-Shī chīk-tsīp fei laī kè.

W. Neī tuì ngōh kòm hó, ngōh m̄-chi tīm-yeúng* kôm-kik neī.

H. Ni ti haî p'aāng-yaū kè poón-fân.

W. Neī kòk-tak ngōh shaù-chóh hó toh, haî mà?

H. Neī shaù-chóh hó toh. Tīm-kaaî neī pêng shēng kôm à?

W. Ni ti to iù kwaaì ngōh tsẑ-keî m̄-siú-sam, ngōh yaū mat hó kóng!

H. Neī tīm-kaaî iù kwaaì neī tsẑ-keî à?

W. Ngōh kwaaì ngōh kân-loī shì shì ngaaì yê*.

H. King-kwòh ni ts'ẑ taaî pêng chi-haû, neī ying-koi tak-tò yat-kòh kaaù-fàn, haî mà?

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Haî kè*, ngŏh ĭ-king tak-tô yat-kòh hó taaî kè kaaù-fàn.

H. Neĭ kòk-tak lîng yān tsuì t'ùng-foó kè yĕ haî mi-yĕ ne?

W. Ngŏh ĭ-waî lîng yān tsuì t'ùng-foó kè yĕ haî pêng.

H. Yat-kòh yān uē-kwôh yaŭ pêng, yaû mŏ yān tá-leĭ k'uĭ kè shì-haû, tîm-yeûng* à?

W. Uē-kwôh haî kôm, k'uĭ kàng t'ùng-foó.

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Hŏh-Fong-Laān. I wish to go to Ward 101 to visit a patient, may I?

Doctor on duty. You may, that is Ward 101.

Nurse. Mr. Wŏng, you have a pretty lady who has come to see you.

Wŏng-Î. Fong-Laān, is that you? How did you know I was sick?

Hŏh. I received your father's emergency telegram.

Wŏng. What did that telegram say?

Hŏh. He asked me to come to see you immediately.

Wŏng. Did you fly here directly from San Francisco?

Hŏh. Yes, this morning I flew here directly from San Francisco.

Wŏng. You are so kind to me. I don't know how to repay you for this kindness.

Hŏh. This is the duty of a friend.

Wŏng. You see I am much thinner, right?

Hŏh. You are much thinner. Why have you become so sick?

Wŏng. For this I must blame myself for not being careful. What can I say?

Hŏh. Why must you blame yourself?

Wŏng. I blame myself for staying up late at night too often recently.

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Hŏh. After going through this severe illness, you ought to have learned a lesson. Am I right?

Wŏng. Yes, I have already learned a great lesson.

Hŏh. What do you think is most painful to a person?

Wŏng. I think sickness causes a person the most pain.

Hŏh. What if a person is sick and has no one to look after him.

Wŏng. If so, he suffers more.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I have to blame myself for being so sick.
2. What he is doing will make others suffer more.
3. I learned a lesson from the accident I had last year.
4. She was much thinner when I saw her in Hong Kong.
5. I shall try my best to do my work when I am on duty here.
6. Even though he is not on duty at the moment, it is every doctor's duty to help the sick and the injured.
7. This emergency telegram was sent from San Francisco.
8. She was so kind to my mother and I am most grateful to her.
9. I think it is best if you would talk to her directly.
10. He is used to staying up late at night on weekends.
11. I shall receive a letter and some money from my father soon.
12. Can I help you, lady?
13. Are you on duty here, Miss?
14. I think you and I have the same feeling about this matter.
15. He is severely ill but his wife suffers more looking after him.
16. Without any money may not be most painful, but it certainly will be most difficult.

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

1.	kóm-seúng	feeling, thought
2.	chîk paan	on duty
3.	siú-tsé	miss, girl, lady
4.	shau-tò	to receive
5.	kap tîn	emergency telegram
6.	Saam-Faān-Shĭ	San Francisco
7.	chîk-tsìp	directly
8.	tuì...hó	kind to
9.	kóm-kik	grateful to
10.	poón-fân	one's duty
11.	shaù-chóh	to become thinner
12.	pêng-shēng-kóm	to be so sick
13.	kwaaì ngŏh tsẑ-keí	to blame myself
14.	ngaaì yê*	to stay up late at night
15.	kaaù-fàn	lesson (one's experience)
16.	lîng yān t'ùng-foó	to make one suffer
17.	kàng	more

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

397

搬 poon: to move; to remove; to transport.

搬屋 poon uk: to change one's residence.

搬運 poon-wân: to transport elsewhere.

763

念 nîm: to ponder; to remember.

念書 nîm shue: to recite a lesson from memory; to go to school.

念頭 nîm-t'âu: thought; reflection.

496

概 k'òi: the whole; altogether; in general.

大概 taai-k'òi: probably; on the whole.

一概 yat-k'òi: altogether; entirely.

概論 k'òi-lûn: general outlines; sketch.



643

淚 luî: tears; to cry.

流淚 laû luî: to shed tears.

含淚 hâm luî: tears in one's eyes.

眼淚 ngaán-luî: tear drops.

321

哭 huk: to weep; wail; cry.

啼哭 t'aî-huk: wailing and weeping



READING MATERIAL

1062

鬆 sung: loose; slack; to let go.

放鬆 fong-sung: to loosen; to ease off.

鬆身 sung shan: free; relaxed.

741

悟 ng̀: to arouse; to awake; to discern.

醒悟 sing-ng̀: to awaken; to be aroused.

覺悟 kok-ng̀: to understand; to perceive.

悔悟 fooi-ng̀: to repent.

742

誤 ng̀: to mistake; to err.

誤會 ng̀-ooi: misapprehension; misunderstanding.

錯誤 ts'oh-ng̀: mistake; error.

鬆 悟 誤

鬆 悟 誤

鬆 悟 誤

938

稍 shaáu: a little; to sprout slowly

稍可 shaáu hóh: fairly good.

稍知 shaáu chi: to have some knowledge of

452

激 kik: to provoke; arouse; excite.

激鬧 kik nau: to provoke; exasperate.

激烈 kik-lit: vehement; radical; violent.

感激 kóm-kik: deeply grateful.

激動 kik-tung: to excite; to rouse up.

稍 激

稍 激

稍 激

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

黃二經過幾日之後，病情減輕，差唔多完全退熱，頭部胸部，亦覺得鬆chòn好多。醫院搬佢番去第一零一號房啦。佢知道冇危險，稍為安心。但係有好多感想。對於唔早啲入醫院嘅錯誤，佢而家亦都覺悟啦。

同時，佢極之思念一個人，呢個人就係佢嘅女朋友何小姐。大概佢嘅父親亦都知道佢嘅心事，打一封急電pei何小姐。何小姐即刻由三Faan 市taap 飛機黎見佢。佢見到何小姐嘅時候，非常之感激，差唔多流出眼淚，如果唔係有看護喺處，佢真係要大哭一場la

LESSON 15

WRITING MATERIAL

搬

Character Number 897 — Radical Number 64
Stroke Number 13 — 扌，手

念

Character Number 763 — Radical Number 61
Stroke Number 8 — 心

概

Character Number 488 — Radical Number 75
Stroke Number 13 — 木，木

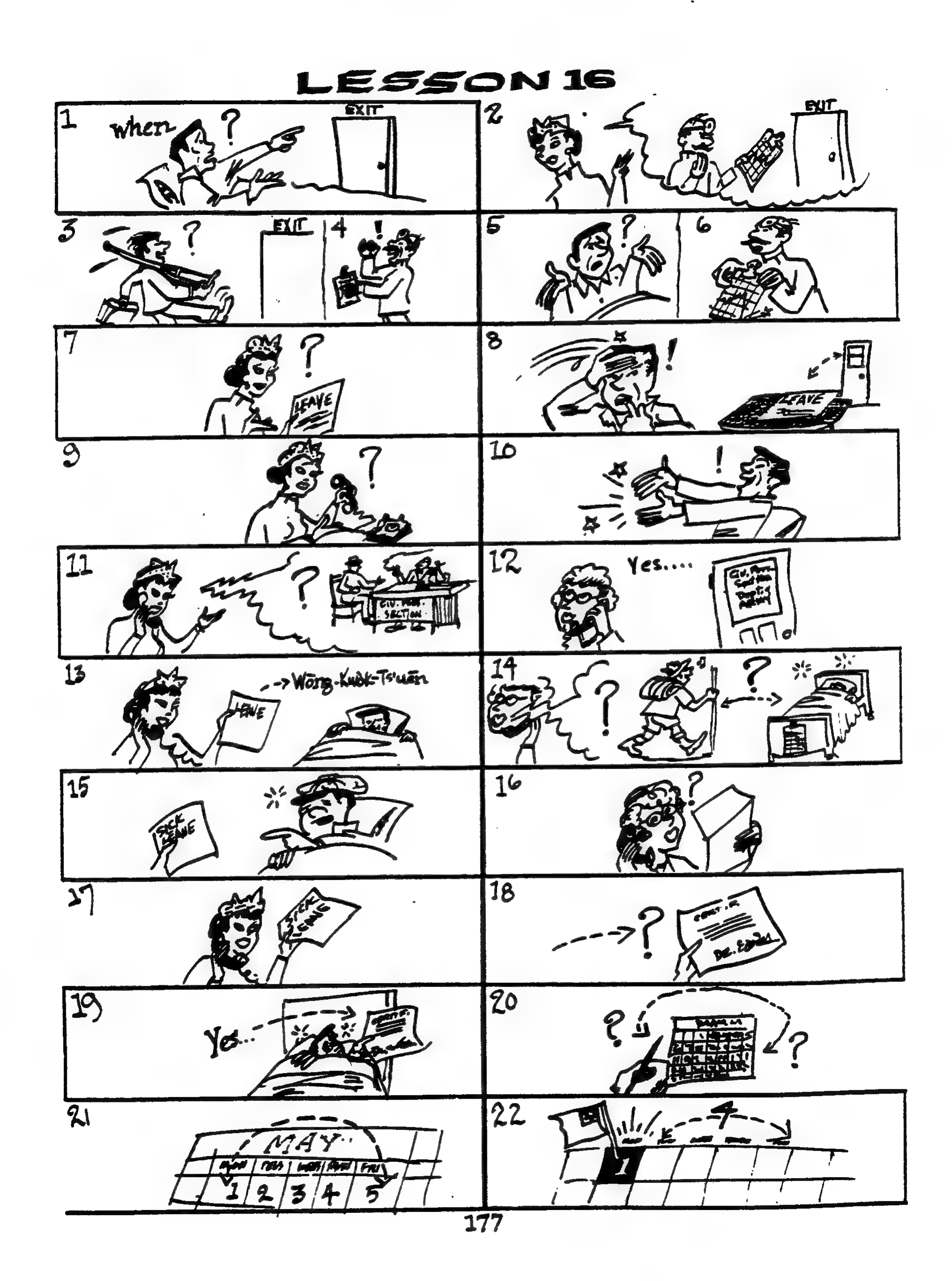
淚

Character Number 643 — Radical Number 85
Stroke Number 11 — 氵，水

哭

Character Number 321 — Radical Number 30
Stroke Number 10 — 口

LESSON 16



1
when ?
EXIT
2
EXIT
3
?
EXIT
4
!
5
?
6
7
?
LEAVE
8
!
LEAVE
9
?
10
!
11
?
CIV. PERS. SECTION
12
Yes....
13
LEAVE
14
?
?
15
SICK LEAVE
16
?
17
SICK LEAVE
18
?
19
Yes...
20
?
?
21
MAY
1 2 3 4 5
22
4

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wŏng-Î. I-shaang wâ ngŏh keì shì hôh-ĭ ch'ut uên* à?

Hŏh-Pong-Laān. I-shaang wâ, neĭ chûng yaŭ keì yât chì hôh-ĭ ch'ut uên*.

W. Ngŏh iù m̄-iù tâng uēn-ts'uēn fooi-fûk kîn-hong chì ch'ut uên* à?

Ch'ān I-Shaang. Neĭ tsuì hó tâng neĭ uēn-ts'uēn fooi-fûk kîn-hong chì ch'ut uên*.

W. Tîm-kaaì à, Ch'ān I-Shaang?

I-Shaang. Neĭ tuì ni chûng pêng kè taì-k'òng-lîk hó yeûk, hó yûng-ì fûk-faàt.

H. Kwŏk-Ts'uēn, Neĭ heùng neĭ kè sé-tsź-laū ts'éng kà meì à?

W. Â! Ngŏh chûng meì heùng sé-tsź-laū ts'éng kà.

H. Neĭ seûng m̄-seûng ngŏh t'ūng neĭ heùng sé-tsź-laū ts'éng kà à?

W. Hó à, m̄-koi neĭ t'ūng ngŏh tá tîn-wâ* huì kôh-shuè la.

H. Ts'ìng mân ni-shuè haì Lûk-Kwan-Pô mān-chik yān-uēn yān-sź-ch'uè mà?

Nuĭ-Shue-Keì. Haì à, ni-shuè haì Lûk-Kwan-Pô mān-chik yān-uēn yān-sź-ch'uè.

H. Ngŏh seûng t'ūng ngŏh kè p'aāng-yaŭ Wŏng-Kwŏk-Ts'uēn ts'éng kà.

N. K'uĭ seûng ts'éng sź-kà yik-waāk pêng-kà?

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

H. K'uĭ seúng pô ts'êng pêng-kà.

N. K'uĭ seúng pô paân pêng-kà kè shaú-tsûk, haî mà?

H. Haî, k'uĭ seúng pô paân pêng-kà kè shaú-tsûk.

N. K'uĭ yaŭ mŏ i-shaang chî à?

H. Yaŭ, k'uĭ yaŭ i-shaang chî.

N. K'uĭ seúng ts'êng kei-toh yât pêng-kà? Yaū pin yât tò pin yât à?

H. K'uĭ seúng ts'êng nğ-yât pêng-kà, yaū ni kòh Laĭ-Paai- Yat tò Laĭ-Paai-Nğ.

N. Ni kòh Shing-K'eī-Yat fòng kà, k'uĭ ts'êng sei-yât kaù là.

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Î. When did the doctor say I could leave the hospital?

Hōh-Fong-Laān. The doctor said you still have a few days before you can leave the hospital.

Wōng. Must I wait till I have fully recovered before I leave the hospital?

Doctor Ch'ān. It is best for you to have fully recovered before you leave the hospital.

Wōng. Why, Doctor Ch'ān?

Doctor. Your resistance against this kind of disease is very weak. It is easy for you to have a relapse.

Hōh. Kwȍk-Ts'uēn, have you requested leave from your office?

Wōng. Âh! I have not requested leave from the office.

Hōh. Do you want me to request leave from the office for you?

Wōng. Good. Please make a telephone call there for me.

Hōh. Is this the Civilian Personnel Section, Department of the Army, please?

Secretary. Yes, this is the Civilian Personnel Section, Department of the Army.

Hōh. I wish to request leave for my friend Wōng-Kwȍk-Ts'uēn.

Secretary. Does he want to request ordinary leave or sick leave?

Hōh. He wants to make up a request for sick leave.

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Secretary. He wants to make up the matter of requesting a sick leave, is that right?

Hŏh. Right, he wants to make up the matter of requesting a sick leave.

Secretary. Does he have a doctor's certificate?

Hŏh. Yes, he has a doctor's certificate.

Secretaray. How many days for sick leave does he want to request? From what day to what day?

Hŏh. He wants to request five days of sick leave, from Monday to Friday of this week.

Secretary. This Monday is a holiday, it is sufficient for him to request four days of leave.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. If you wish to request a sick leave, you need a doctor's certificate.
2. February 22 is Washington's birthday, and it will be a holiday.
3. She has been working at the Civilian Personnel Office for more than ten years.
4. No patient will be discharged from this hospital on any Sunday afternoon.
5. If a student wishes to be graduated next month, he should make up all the required procedures within this week.
6. The personnel office is very nice allowing you to make up the request for sick leave almost a month later.
7. The doctor said that she is still weak and needs a great deal of rest.
8. May I request an ordinary leave of three days this weekend
9. Please talk to Capt. Ma about this. He takes care of all the requests for leave.
10. If you walk toward the north for two blocks, you will fin my office.
11. This man has no resistance at all. He may never recover.
12. A doctor's certificate is not sufficient because I need more proof.
13. The nurse told me that he had a relapse last night.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. He was fully recovered and left the hospital yesterday.
15. I don't think your resistance against this kind of disease is strong enough.
16. Doctor, do you think I will be able to leave the hospital this weekend?

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

1.	ts'ȇng (ts'ȋng pêng-kȁ	to request a sick leave
2.	ch'ut uên*	to leave a hospital, be discharged from the hospital
3.	fooi-fûk kȋn-hong	to recover (health)
4.	taȋ-k'ȍng-lȋk	resistance
5.	yeûk	weak
6.	sế-tsẑ-laū	office
7.	heủng...	towards... from...
8.	mān-chik yān-uēn	civilian personnel
9.	ts'ȇng (ts'ȋng) kȁ	to request a leave
10.	ts'ȇng (ts'ȋng)sẑ-kȁ	to request an ordinary leave
11.	pố ts'ȇng pêng kȁ	to make up the request for sick leave
12.	pố paân... shaû-tsûk	to make up the procedure of...
13.	i-shaang chȋ	doctor's certificate
14.	fȍng kȁ	holiday
15.	yān-sẑ-ch'uȅ	personnel office

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

1291

材 ts'oī: material; stuff.

材料 ts'oī-liū: material

藥材 yeûk-ts'oī: medicine; drug; medical herb or plant.

1445

奇 k'eī: odd; strange; extraordinary; mysterious.

出奇 ch'ut-k'eī: unusual; strange.

奇怪 k'eī-kwaì: strange; curious.

稀奇 hei-k'eī: rare; few.

好奇 hò-k'eī: inquisitive; curious.

1495

玉 yûk: jade stone; gem.

玉石 yûk-shêk: jade stone

玉器 yûk-heì: jade article.

材 奇 玉

材 奇 玉

材 奇 玉

1100

抵 taí: to push against; to oppose; to endure; equal to; to reach.

抵抗 taí-k'ong: to resist; to oppose

抵禦 taí-uē: to ward off.

769

腦 nǒ: brain; camphor.

腦力 nǒ lik: mental power.

主腦 chuú-nǒ: a leader; "the brain".

抵 腦

抵 腦

抵 腦

READING MATERIAL

1404

壞 waaî: to spoil; to ruin; to destroy; spoiled.

學壞 hôk waaî: to learn evil.

壞處 waaî ch'ue: bad points.

616

靈 lîng: spirit; force; cleverness.

靈魂 lîng-wān: the soul.

靈通 lîng-t'ung: quickness of understanding.

靈機 lîng-kei: clever contrivance.

靈敏 lîng-mān: bright; keen; quick.

650

弄 lûng: to toy with to mock; to work with.

戲弄 heì-lûng: to make fun of.

弄壞 lûng waaî: to spoil; to wreck; to put out of order.

弄璋 lûng-cheung: to bear a son.

弄瓦 lûng-ngā: to bear a daughter.

壞 坯 霊 灵 弄

壞 靈 弄

坏 灵 弄

1321

遵 tsun: to obey; to conform to.

遵守 tsun-shaú: to observe, to obey

遵命 tsun mêng: to obey a command.

1409

仍 yîng: still; yet.

仍然 yîng-în: still; after all.

仍在 yîng tsoî: still in existence.



LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

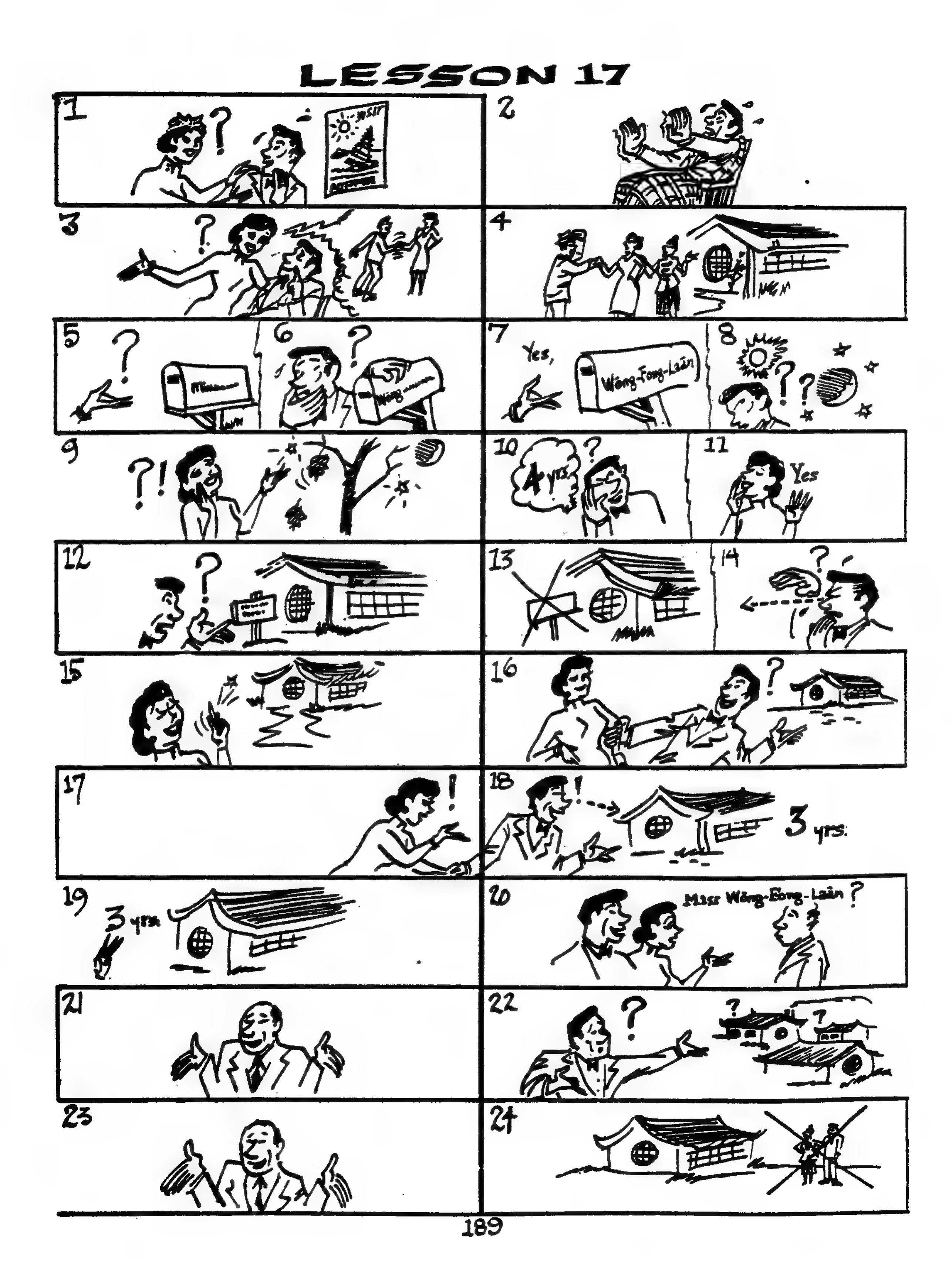
何小姐唔係醫生，亦都唔係藥材，但係自從佢黎咗見黃二之後，黃二嘅病，好得好快。其實，講起黎冇乜奇怪，因為佢愛何小姐，何小姐好似係佢嘅靈 wan，況且何小姐又係一位如花似玉嘅美人，朝晚對住佢，而家心上又冇掛念，腦中又唔使多思想，精神就一日一日好啦。

佢同醫生商量，打算出院，不過醫生覺得佢重未完全 fooi 復健康，抵抗力弱，舊病容易復發。勸佢喺醫院住多幾日。何小姐亦憂慮黃二弄壞身體，亦勸黃二遵照醫生嘅意見。不過，佢仍然未同寫字樓請假。呢種手續就要麻煩何小姐替佢辦啦。

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
材	1291	7	73	木，木
奇	445	8	37	大
玉	1495	5	96	王，玉
抵	1100	8	64	扌，手
腦	769	13	130	月，肉

LESSON 17



LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Hŏh Siú-Tsè. Neĭ pêng-hó-chóh keì yât, neĭ seúng huì pin shuè siu-hìn à?

Wŏng-Î. Ngŏh pêng-hó-chóh mŏ keì noì, ngŏh pin shuè to m̄-seúng huì.

H. Neĭ chûng keì m̄-keì-tak ngŏh-teì ĭ-ts'ìn haì pin shuè yîng-shik kà?

W. Keì-tak, ngŏh-teì ĭ-ts'ìn haì yat-kòh p'aāng-yaŭ kè uk-k'eì yîng-shik kè.

H. Neĭ chûng keì m̄-keì-tak k'uĭ kiù-tsô mi-yĕ mēng* à?

W. K'uĭ hó-ts'ž t'ūng ngŏh t'ūng sìng, t'ūng neĭ t'ūng mēng*, haì mà?

H. Haì, k'uĭ kiù-tsô Wŏng-Fong-Laān.

W. Neĭ keì-tak kôh chận-shì haì yât-t'aū*, yik-waâk haì yê-maān à?

H. Kóm to m̄-keì-tak? Kóh chân-shì haì yat-kòh ts'au-t'in kè wŏng-fan.

W. Kôh yât kaàk ì-ka cheung-kân seì-nìn, haì-mà?

H. Hâi, kôh yât kaàk ì-ka cheung-kân seì-nìn.

W. Kôh kaan uk kè ngoì-pìn yaŭ mi-yĕ keì-hô kà?

H. Kôh kaan uk kè ngoì-pìn mŏ mi-yĕ taâk-pît keì-hô.

W. Kóh kaan uk yūng m̄-yūng-ì yîng kà?

H. Kôh kaan uk keì yūng-ì yîng kè.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Ngŏh-teî huì kôh-shuè ts'ŏh-hă, kaû-teî-ch'ūng-yaū, hó mà?

H. Hó à, ngŏh to haî kôm seúng.

W. Neĭ t'aî, ni kaan uk t'ūng saam-nīn ts'īn uēn-ts'uēn yat-yeûng.

H. Mŏ ch'ŏh, ni kaan uk t'ūng saam-nīn ts'īn uēn-ts'uēn yat-yeûng.

Wŏng, Hŏh. Sin-shaang, ts'īng mân Wŏng-Fong-Laān Nuĭ-Sẑ haî shuè mà?

Chuê-haàk. K'uĭ m̄-haî shuè. Â! K'uĭ m̄-haî ni-shuè chuê.

W. K'uĭ haî pin shuè chuê à?

Chuê-haàk. Ngŏh m̄-chi-tò k'uĭ haî pin shuè chuê.

W. Fong-Laān, neĭ t'aî-hă. "Moōn-t'īng-i-kaû, yān-mīn-ĭ-fei."

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Miss Hŏh. It has been a few days since you recovered from your illness, where do you want to go to while away some time

Wŏng-Î. It has not been long since my recoverey, I do not want to go anywhere.

Hŏh. Do you still remember where we met each other?

Wŏng. I remember, we met each other before at a friend's house

Hŏh. Do you still remember what her name was?

Wŏng. It seems that she had the same surname as mine and the same given name as yours, didn't she?

Hŏh. Yes, she was called Wŏng-Fong-Laān

Wŏng. Do you remeber if it was daytime or night time?

Hŏh. Don't you remember? It was an evening in autumn.

Wŏng. It has been almost four years since then, hasn't it?

Hŏh. Yes, it has been almost four years since then.

Wŏng. What kind of a sign was there on the outside of the house?

Hŏh. That house did not have any special sign on the outside.

Wŏng. Is it easy to recognize that house?

Hŏh. It is quite easy to recognize that house.

Wŏng. Let's go there to revisit the old place, all right?

Hŏh. Good I feel likewise.

Wŏng. You see, this house is the same as it was three years ago.

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Hŏh. Right, this house is the same as it was three years ago.

Wŏng, Hŏh. Sir, is Miss Wŏng-FongLaān in, please?

Tenant. She is not in. Ah, she is not living here.

Wŏng. Where does she live?

Tenant. I don't know where she lives.

Wŏng. Fong-Laān, look, "the house is the same as before, but the people in it are different now."

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I don't recall this lady's name, but I am sure I know her.
2. The sun is very bright, and it is a very good day for swimming.
3. It is almost night time but we still have ten miles to drive
4. They have the same last name and given name. No wonder they both came up when you called out the name.
5. I recognize this particular sign because I was a tenant here ten years ago.
6. Even though the house remains unchanged, the people are all different.
7. It seems only yesterday but it has been a long time since 1960 to now.
8. What do you do for relaxation here?
9. To revisit a place is fine, but it often brings back sad memories.
10. It has been more than two years between now and then.
11. Would you like to take a walk with me to kill some time?
12. I don't remember this place at all. Where are we now?
13. Will you wait for me in front of the drug store in an hour?
14. This is the same house in which we lived, but it looks different now!
15. My wife wishes to revisit the place where we first met.
16. My family and I have been separated for ten years.

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

1.	kaû-teî-ch'ūng-yaū	to revisit a place
2.	siu-hìn	to kill time, relax
3.	keì-tak	to remember, recall
4.	t'ūng sìng t'ūng ming (mēng*)	to have the same last name and given name
5.	yât-t'aū*	day time, sun
6.	yê-maăn	night time
7.	kaàk...kaàk ì-ka	to separate, from...to now between...and now
8.	cheung-kân	almost, approximately
9.	keì-hô	sign, particular sign
10.	yîng	to recognize
11.	chuê-haàk	tenant
12.	moōn-t'ìng-i-kaû	the house remains unchanged
13.	yān-mîn-ī-fei	the people are different
14.	nuī-ŝ	lady, Miss

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

219

灰 fooi: ashes; lime plaster

石灰 shek-fooi: lime from stone

火灰 foh-fooi: ashes

灰心 fooi-sam: despondent

263

厚 haŭ (hau): thick rich; sincere; honest

厚薄 haŭ-pŏk: thickness

厚面皮 haŭ mín-p'eī: shameless; brazenfaced.

厚待 haŭ toî: to treat kindly or sincerely.

1349

推 t'ui: to push; to decline; to avoid; to infer.

推辭 t'ui ts'z̄: to refuse; to decline.

推測 t'ui-ch'ak: to conjecture; to infer.

推想 t'ui-seúng: inference, deduction.

推舉 t'ui-kuí: to nominate

灰 厚 推

灰 厚 推

灰 厚 推

1337

辭 ts'z̄: to decline; to refuse; to resign; speech; language.

辭職 ts'z̄ chik: to resign from one's post.

辭別 ts'z̄-pít: to take leave.

11.9

庭 t'Ing: inner court; hall.

家庭 ka-t'Ing: home; family.

法庭 faat-t'Ing: a law court.

辭 辭 庭

辭 庭

辭 庭

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

943

甚 shâm: deeply; very.

甚少 shâm siú: very few; very seldom.

甚好 shâm hó: very good.

1125

透 t'àu: to see through; to pass through.

浸透 tsàm t'àu: to soak through.

透徹 t'àu-ch'ìt: to understand thoroughly.

284

獻 hìn: to present; offer

奉獻 fùng-hìn: to offer up; consecrate to

獻禮 hìn laì: offer presents

甚 透 獻

甚 透 獻

513

鼓 koó: a drum; to drum up; to excite.

打鼓 tá koó: to beat a drum.

鼓手 koó shaú: a drummer

鼓勵 koó-laì: to stimulate; to encourage.

鼓掌 koó cheúng: to clap the hands; to applaud.

180

奮 fǎn: earnest endeavor: energetic

發奮 faàt-fǎn: to exert one's greatest effort

奮力 fǎn-lìk: to exert one's effort; to put forth effort

鼓 奮

鼓 奮

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

何小姐唔只生得美麗，而且細心。佢對於黄二嘅照顧，亦甚為透 ts'ìt，時時鼓 laì 佢唔好灰心。黄二病好出院之後，佢就獻議去外便消 hìn 吓。黄二本來唔想去，但係何小姐呢種厚意，唔可以推辭。

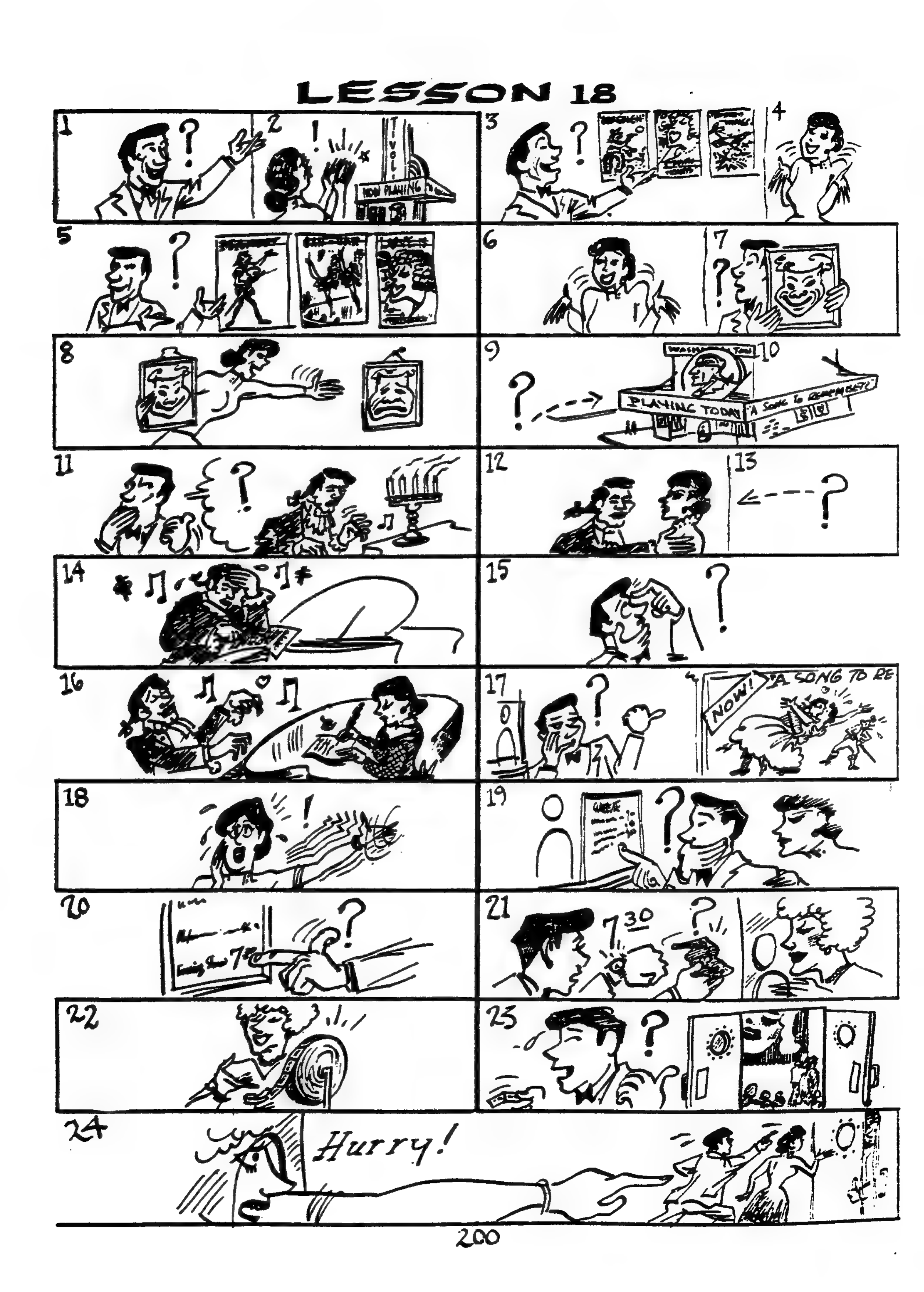
何小姐係有計劃嘅。佢想黄二得到興奮，就帶佢去佢地喺四年前初次認識嘅地方重遊。原來佢地兩個，係喺一位朋友嘅屋 k'ei 相識嘅。呢位朋友姓黄叫做方 Laan，佢同黄二同姓，同何小姐同名。可惜現在黄女士已經搬咗屋啦，令佢地有"門庭依舊，人面已非"嘅感想。

LESSON 17

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Details
友	Character Number 219 Stroke Number 6 Radical Number 86 火
厚	Character Number 263 Stroke Number 10 Radical Number 27 厂
推	Character Number 1349 Stroke Number 11 Radical Number 64 扌， 手
辭	Character Number 1337 Stroke Number 19 Radical Number 160 辛
庭	Character Number 1149 Stroke Number 10 Radical Number 53 广

LESSON 18



LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Î. Neĭ yaŭ mŏ ì-sz huì t'aì tìn-yìng à?

Hōh-Fong-Laān. Ngŏh hó seúng huì t'aì tìn-yìng.

W. Neĭ seúng t'aì pin chúng tìn-yìng à?

H. Pin chúng tìn-yìng to tak.

W. Neĭ chì chung-ì t'aì pin chúng tìn-yìng à, mān-ngaî p'ìn*, yam-ngôk p'ìn*, yik-waâk oì-ts'ìng p'ìn*?

H. Ngŏh tuì-ue ni saam-chúng tìn-yìng to yat-yeŭng kòm chung-ì.

W. Neĭ tuì-ue heì-k'êk yaŭ hìng-ts'uì mà?

H. Ngŏh tuì-ue heì-k'êk hó yaŭ hìng-ts'uì, taân-haî ngŏh tuì-ue peì-k'êk kàng yaŭ hìng-ts'uì.

W. Kam-yât Wā-Shìng-Tûn Heì-Uên* tsô mi-yĕ tìn-tìng à?

H. Kam-yât Wā-Shìng-Tûn Heì-Uên* tsô "Yat-K'uk-Naān-Mōng".

W. Yaū pin kòh tsô chuê-kòk à?

H. Yaū leŭng-kòh hó ch'ut-mēng* kè naām nuĭ mìng-shing tsô naām chuê-kòk t'ūng nuĭ chuê-kòk.

W. Ni ch'ut tìn-yìng haî miū-sê mi-yĕ kà?

H. K'uĭ miū-sê yat-kòh tsòk-k'uk-ka tìm-yeŭng* shìng-mìng.

W. K'uĭ chûng kóng-k'âp ti mi-yĕ à?

H. K'uĭ chûng kóng-k'âp kóh kòh tsòk-k'uk-ka t'ūng yat-kòh siú-shuèt-ka kè luên*-oì.

W. Ni ch'ut p'ìn* tûng m-tûng-yān à?

H. Ni ch'ut p'ìn* fei-sheūng-chi tûng-yān.

W. Ngŏh-teî huì t'aì pin ch'eūng à?

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

H. Ngŏh-teî huì t'aî yê-maăn ts'at-tîm-poòn kóh ch'eŭng, hó mà?

W. Siú-tsé, ì-ka ĭ-king haî ts'at-tîm-poòn, chŭng yaŭ fei maaî mà?

Nuĭ-Maaî-P'iù-Uĕn. M̄-saì taam-sam, ngŏh-teî chŭng yaŭ hó toh fei.

W. Siú-tsé, ts'at-tîm-poòn kè tîn-yìng hoi-chóh meî à?

N. Sin-shaang, ĭ-king hoi-chôh yìng là, faaì ti la.

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng-Î. Do you have any intention of going to see a movie?

Hŏh-Fong-Laān. I want to go to see a movie very much.

Wŏng. What kind of movie do you want to see?

Hŏh. Any kind of movie is all right with me.

Wŏng. What kind of movie do you like most: dramatic, musical, or romantic?

Hŏh. In regard to these three kinds of movies, I like them all about the same.

Wŏng. Are you interested in comedy?

Hŏh. I am interested in comedy very much, but I am much more interested in tragedy.

Wŏng. What movie is being shown at the Washington Theater today?

Hŏh. The Washington Theater is showing A Song To Remember today.

Wŏng. Who is performing in the leading role?

Hŏh. The leading male and female roles are performed by two very famous stars.

Wŏng. What does this movie depict?

Hŏh. It describes how a composer attains success.

Wŏng. What else does it touch on?

Hŏh. It further tells of the romance of that composer with a novelist.

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŏng. Is this picture vivid and stirring?

Hŏh. This picture is very vivid and stirring.

Wŏng. Which show shall we go to see?

Hŏh. We'll go to see the 7:30 evening show, all right?

Wŏng. Miss, it is now 7:30, do you still have tickets for sale?

Ticket Saleslady. Don't worry, we still have many tickets.

Wŏng. Miss, has the 7:30 movie started?

Ticket Saleslady. Sir, it has already started, please hurry.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The show will start very soon. Have you gotten your tickets yet?
2. She does not look like a novelist, but she has written many novels.
3. My parents mentioned something about your work when I was small.
4. His writing is very vivid. No wonder he becomes a very successful novelist in such a short time.
5. She is not only a movie star but also a composer.
6. This novel depicts a romantic story of a Chinese girl and a Japanese movie star.
7. The star in the leading role looks like Mr. Wong's younger brother.
8. "A song to remember" is a musical tragedy.
9. "Flower Drum Song" is a comedy about San Francisco's Chinatown.
10. In regard to this question, I think I can give you the answer tomorrow.
11. This is not an ordinary romantic movie. I think it is very heart-stirring.
12. She may look good in comedies; but have you seen her in a dramatic movie?
13. This movie may not be very good, but it is very meaningful to every young man.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. Do you know what is showing at the Great Star Theatre?

15. She is a famous star in China, but nobody knows her here.

16. I have no intention of going to Washington this winter.

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

1.	yaŭ ì-sz	to intend; meaningful
2.	mān-ngaî p'ìn*	dramatic movie
3.	oì-ts'ìng p'ìn	romantic movie
4.	tuì-ue...	toward, in regard to
5.	heî-k'êk	comedy
6.	pei-k'êk	tragedy
7.	Yat-K'uk-Naān-Mōng	A Song To Remember
8.	chuế-kồk	leading role
9.	mìng-sing	movie star
10.	miū-sế	to depict, describe
11.	tsôk-k'uk-ka	composer
12.	shìng-mìng	success; to succeed
13.	kống-k'âp	to mention about
14.	siú-shuệt-ka	novelist
15.	tûng-yān^	heart-stirring; vivid
16.	ch'uēng	show
17.	fei	ticket
18.	hoi ch'eūng	to start a movie

READING MATERIAL

647

鄰 lũn: near to; neighboring.

鄰近 lũn-kân: near to; vacinity.

鄰舍 lũn-shè: neighbor.

102

招 chiu: to invite; to come; entertain; receive

招牌 chiu-p'aaī: sign board: shop sign

招待 chiu-toî: to entertain

招兵 chiu-ping: to recruit

招集 chiu-tsaâp: to call in, to get together

8

牌 p'aaī: sign: notice; tablet; card.

紙牌 chí-p'aaī: playing card.

牌照 p'aaī-chiù: certificate; license.

鄰 招 牌

鄰 招 牌

隣 鄰 招 招 牌

751

藝 ngaî: skill; handicraft; trade.

工藝 kung ngaî: a handicraft; a trade.

文藝 mān ngaî: literary pursuit.

藝術 ngaî-shût: the arts.

865

評 p'ing: to discuss; to criticize; to decide.

評論 p'ing-lũn: to discuss; to debate.

評判 p'ing-p'oòn: to decide.

評判員 p'ing-p'oòn-uān: referee; judge of a contest.

藝 執 評

藝 評

藝 藝 评

READING MATERIAL

75

志 chì: will, purpose

志向 chì-hèung: aim; object

志氣 chì-hei: ambitious will power

志願 chì-yün: to volunteer, ambition; wishes

537

曲 k'uk: crooked; bent perverse; song.

屈曲 wat-k'uk: to bend; crooked.

彎曲 waan-k'uk: a bend; crooked.

唱曲 ch'eung k'uk: to sing ditties; songs.

曲尺 k'uk-ch'ek: carpenter's square; automatic pistol.

420

及 k'ap: and; to be involved; to reach; to attain; concerning.

不及 pat k'ap: not as good as; not equal to.

及格 k'ap-kaak: up to standard.

累及 lui k'ap: to involve others.

志 曲 及

志 曲 及

志 曲 及

515

固 koò: strong; stable; firm; certainly.

堅固 kin-koò: lasting; strong; firm.

固執 koò-chap: obstinate; stubborn.

固然 koò-ìn: certainly; of course.

413

僅 kán: barely; hardly

僅僅夠 kán-kán kaù: barely enough.

僅可 kán-hóh: barely suffice; nothing to spare

固 僅

固 僅

固 僅

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

黃二同何小姐 wān 唔倒黃女士，雖然有些少失望，但係重可以做其他嘅事。佢望見鄰近有一個電影戲院嘅招牌，就問何小姐想唔想去睇電影。何小姐志在同黃二遊樂，有話唔想嘅，所以一口答應。黃二問佢中意睇音樂片文藝片抑或愛情片，何小姐話對於三種片都一樣噉中意。

佢地一路行，一路評論戲劇。冇幾耐就去到戲院門口。個處放影"一曲難忘"。呢出影片係講及一個作曲家點樣成名。固然有音樂，亦都有戀愛。佢地就決定睇呢出電影。嗰陣時僅係七點半鐘，重可以趕倒夜場。

LESSON 18

WRITING MATERIAL

鄰

Character Number 647 Radical Number 170
Stroke Number 15 阝 邑

招

Character Number 102 Radical Number 64
Stroke Number 8 扌 手

牌

Character Number 811 Radical Number 91
Stroke Number 14 片

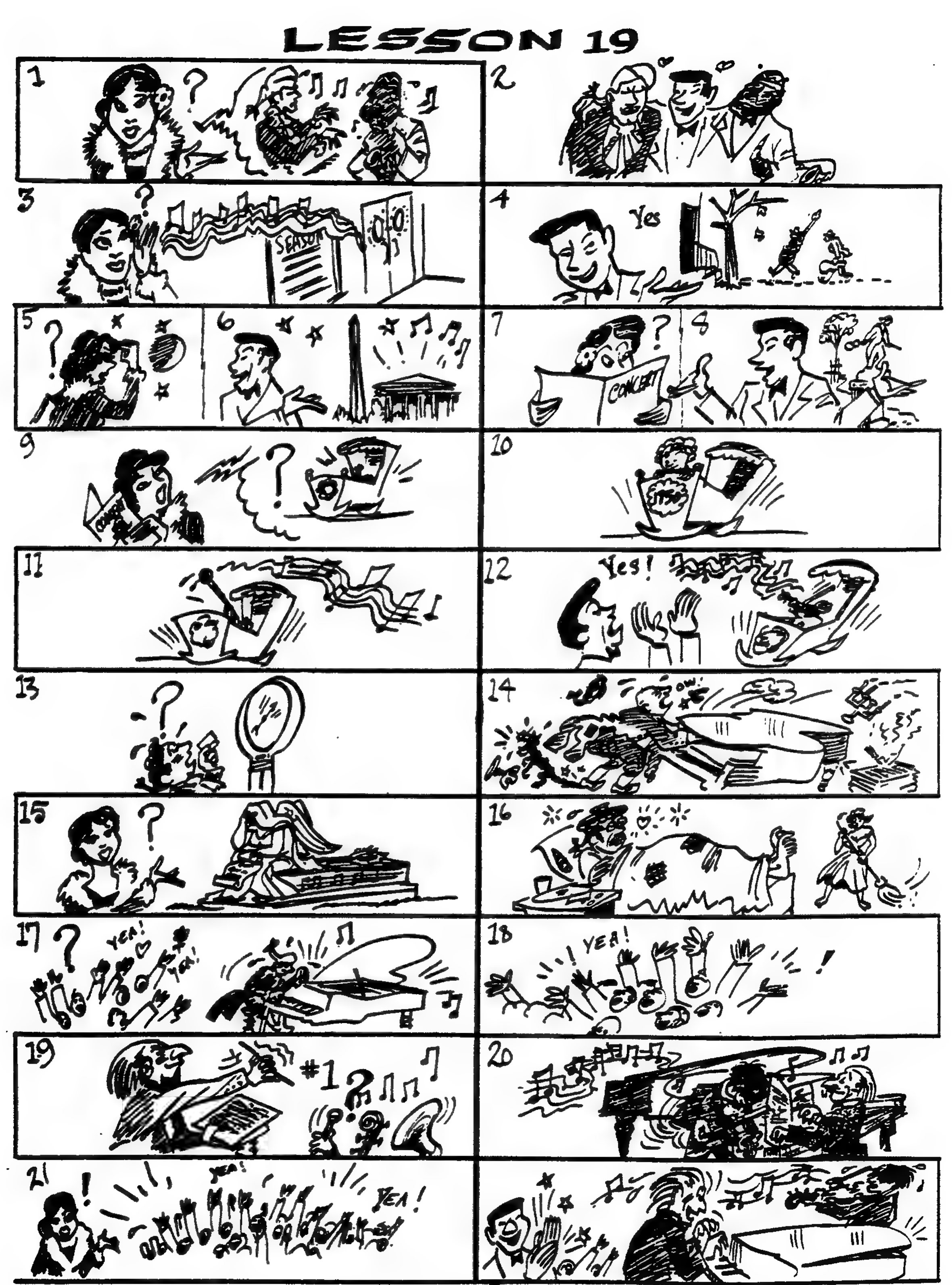
藝

Character Number 751 Radical Number 140
Stroke Number 19 艹 , 艸

評

Character Number 865 Radical Number 149
Stroke Number 12 言

LESSON 19



1
2
3
SEASON
4
Yes
5
6
7
CONCERT
8
9
10
11
12
Yes!
13
14
OW!
15
16
17
YEA!
YEA!
18
YEA!
19
#1
20
21
YEA!
YEA!

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Hŏh-Fong-Laān. Neĭ chung-ì koó-tìn yam-ngôk, yik-waâk kân-toî yam-ngôk à?

Wōng. Ngŏh leŭng-yeûng to chung-ì.

H. Ngŏh t'eng mān wâ, ì-ka ī-king haî yam-ngôk ooî* kè kwaì-tsìt, haî mà?

W. Haî, mooĭ nìn ni kòh shì-haû to haî yam-ngôk ooî* kè kwaì-tsìt.

H. Kam-maăn kè yam-ngôk ooî* haì pin shuè ìn-tsaù à?

W. Kam-maăn kè yam-ngôk ooî* haì Wā-Shîng-Tûn taaî laĭ-t'ōng ìn-tsaù.

H. Ni ts'è yam-ngôk ooî* kè sìng-chat haî tìm-yeûng* kà?

W. K'uĭ kè sìng-chat haî keì-nìm yat-kòh taaî tsòk-k'uk-ka.

H. Kòh kòh tsòk-k'uk-ka shaang haî pin kòh shaì-keî kà?

W. K'uĭ shaang haî shâp-paàt shaì-keî chung-k'eì.

H. K'uĭ haî m-haî yat-kòh t'in-ts'oì à?

W. Haî, k'uĭ haî yat-kòh t'in-ts'oì.

H. K'uĭ yat-shaang kè mìng-wân tìm-yeûng* à?

W. K'uĭ yat-shaang kè mìng-wân fei-sheŭng-chi foó.

H. K'uĭ kè mìng-wân foó shēng tìm à?

W. K'uĭ hó k'ūng, shì shì pêng, t'ūng shat luên*.

H. Kóh chân-shì kè yān sheŭng m-sheŭng-shik k'uĭ kè tsòk-pán à?

W. Kóh chân-shì kè yān fei-sheūng-chi sheŭng-shik k'uĭ kè tsòk-pán.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

H. Yam-ngôk ooî* ì-ka hoi-ch'ì, taî-yat-kòh tsìt-mûk haî mi-y à?

W. Taî-yat-kòh tsìt-mûk haî siú-t'aì-k'ām tûk-tsaù, kòng-k'ām poôn-tsaù.

H. P'aàk shaú t'ūng foon-foo kè yān chan toh.

W. Yan-waî t'aān-tak fei-sheūng-chi hó.

LESSON 19

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Hōh-Fong-Laān. Do you like classical or comtemporary music?

Wōng. I like both.

Hōh. I heard that the concert season is already here. Is that right?

Wōng. Yes, the concert season comes this time every year.

Hōh. Where is to-night's concert being given?

Wōng. To-night's concert is being given at the Washington Auditorium.

Hōh. What is the nature of the concert this time?

Wōng. It is in the nature of commemorating a great composer.

Hōh. In what century was this composer born?

Wōng. He was born in the mid-eighteenth century.

Hōh. Was he a genius?

Wōng. Yes, he was a genius.

Hōh. What was his fortune in life?

Wōng. His whole life was fraught with misfortune and mischance.

Hōh. Why was his life ill-fated?

Wōng He was very poor, frequently sick and lovelorn.

Hōh. Did the people at that time appreciate his compositions?

Wōng. The people at that time appreciated his compositions very much.

Hōh. The concert now commences, what is first on the program?

Wōng. First on the program is a violin solo accompanied by a piano.

LESSON 19

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Hōh. Many people are applauding and hailing in acclamation.

Wōng. Yes, because the performance is very good.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. His violin solo at the auditorium is the best I have heard recently.
2. People hailed his performance with acclamation and applauded for more than five minutes.
3. I appreciate the piano accompaniment more than the singing.
4. He wrote one of his best compositions when he was sick and lovelorn.
5. Although he is a genius, his whole life was ill-fated from the start.
6. If he was born in the middle of the century, he would be quite old now.
7. The students are performing some difficult classical music now.
8. Do you think that the nature of classical music and contemporary music are the same?
9. This is the last performance for the season.
10. The students are trying to write some poems commemorating a great writer.
11. The concert is given at the auditorium tonight at eight.
12. She was fraught with misfortune all her life.
13. What is the nature of the meeting tonight?
14. I don't think he is a genius but I know he studied very hard.

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The concert season will be here very soon.

16. Generally speaking, the performance last night wasn't bad.

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

1.	koó-tìn yam-ngôk	classical music
2.	kân-toî yam-ngôk	contemporary music
3.	kwaì-tsìt	season
4.	ìn-tsaù	performance; to perform
5.	taaî-laĭ-t'ŏng	auditorium
6.	sìng-chat	nature
7.	keì-nîm	to commemorate
8.	shaì-keì chung-k'eī	the middle of the century
9.	t'in-ts'oī	genius
10.	yat-shaang	whole life
11.	mîng-wân t'aaì foó (foó mîng)	ill-fated
12.	shat luên*	lovelorn
13.	sheúng-shik	to appreciate
14.	tsòk-pản	work piece, compositions
15.	siú-t'aī-k'ām tûk-tsaù	violin solo
16.	kòng-k'ām poôn-tsaù	piano accompaniment
17.	p'aảk shaú	to clap, applaud
18.	foon-foo	to hail, acclaim
19.	t'aān	to play (string music)

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

1264

節 tsìt: joint; verse; festival; moderation.

時節 shī-tsìt: period of time; season; celebrating day.

節制 tsìt-chaì: to control; moderate, balanced.

354

演 ín: to practise; extend; lead on

演講 ín-kóng: to speak

演說 ín-shuèt: public speech

演戲 ín heì: to perform a play

440

紀 keí: a record; to narrate; age.

年紀 nīn-keí: a person's age.

紀念日 keí-nîm-yât: anniversary; memorial day.

紀念品 keí-nîm-pán: sovenir; remembrance.

紀錄 keí-lûk: to record; a record.

世紀 shaì-keí: century.

節 演 紀

節 演 紀

節 演 紀

1048

宣 suen: to proclaim; to publish.

宣傳 suen-ch'üěn: publicity; propaganda.

宣佈 suen-pò: to announce; to promulgate.

876

佈 pò: to spread; to extend; to diffuse.

散佈 saán-pò: to scatter, diffuse.

公佈 kung-pò: to make public.

佈置 pò-chì: to arrange in order.

宣 佈

宣 佈

宣 佈

READING MATERIAL

1041

素 sò: commonly; formerly; plain; simple.

樸素 p'ŏk-sò: simple unassuming.

素衣 sò i: simple clothing.

202

妨 fōng: to oppose; impede

妨礙 fōng-ngoi: to hinder; to obstruct

毋妨 mō-fōng: it does not matter; no harm

妨害 fōng-hoi: to disturb; to interfere.

1290

才 ts'oi: ability; talent; power; genius.

人才 yān-ts'oi: talent; natural power.

才能 ts'oi-nāng: ability; talent; genius.

才學 ts'oi-hŏk: learning; attainments.

素 妨 才

素 妨 才

素 妨 才

1093

彈 taân, t'aān: bullet; shell; cross-bow; to strike; to play instrument; to accuse.

子彈 tsé-taân: bullet; shell; cartridge.

彈殼 taân hŏk: shell of a cartridge.

彈琴 t'aān k'ām: to play the lute.

507

鋼 kòng: steel; hard.

純鋼 shūn kòng: pure steel.

鋼筆 kòng-pat: pen.

彈 弹 鋼 钢

彈 鋼

弹 钢

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

黃二知到何小姐素來中意音樂同戲劇,嗰陣時 ngaam ngaam 係音樂季節,不妨約佢去音樂會聽音樂.華盛頓大禮堂演 tsaù 嘅晚上佢同何小姐去.參加呢個音樂會係紀念一個大作曲家嘅.佢生喺十八世紀中期,好有天才,佢嘅生命非常之苦.

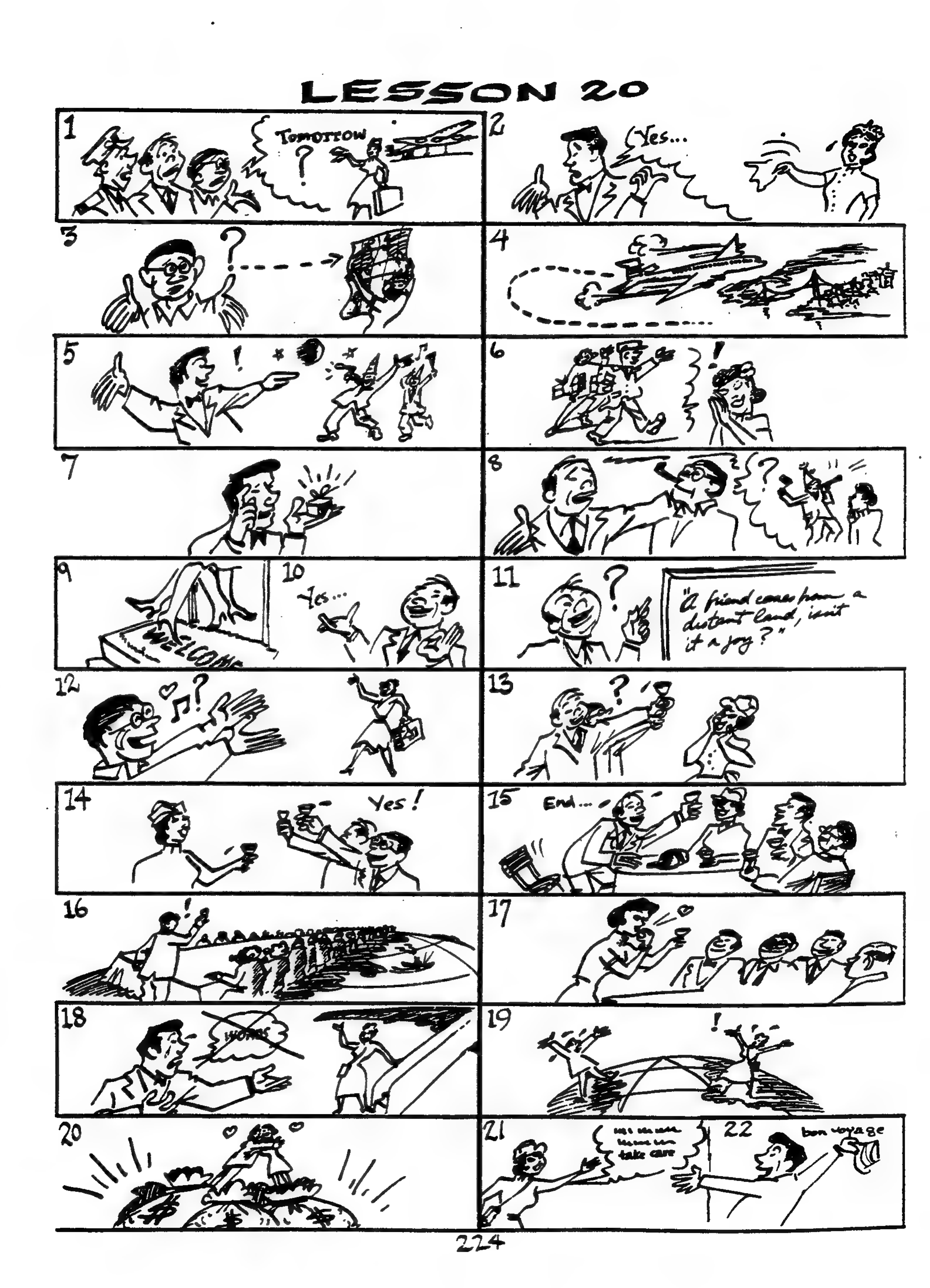
嗰晚參加嘅人極之多,七點鐘嘅時候,首先由宣佈員宣佈音樂會開始,當時有好多節目.最令人賞識嘅係彈鋼 k'am .因為嗰位音樂家彈得非常之好.彈完之後個個 p'aak 手歡呼,到夜晚十一點左右,然後散會.

LESSON 19

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
節	1264	13	118	⺮，竹
演	354	14	85	氵，水
紀	440	9	120	糹 糸
宣	1048	9	40	宀
佈	876	7	9	亻，人

LESSON 20



1
Tomorrow
2
Yes...
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
WELCOME
10
Yes...
11
"A friend comes from a distant land, isn't it a joy?"
12
13
14
Yes!
15
End...
16
17
18
HOME
19
20
21
take care
22
bon voyage

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leī-Seì, Ch'ān-Tung, Sheûng-Waì. Hōh Siú-Tsê t'ing-yât iù leì-hoi ni-shuè, haî mà?

Wōng-Î. Haî, k'uī k'uèt-tîng t'ing-yât leì-hoi ni-shuè.

L. K'uī tâ-suèn huì pin shuè à?

W. K'uī tâ-suèn faan huì Saam-Faān-Shī.

W. Fong-Laān, keì waî* p'aāng-yaū seúng kam-maān t'ūng neī tsìn-haāng.

H. Mat k'uī-teî kòm haàk-heì à!

W. Ni ti haî k'uī-teî kè sam-sź.

C. Lō Leī, ngōh-teî chûng meî foon-yīng k'uī, kam-maān t'ūng k'uī tsìn-haāng, tîm paân à?

L. M̄-kán-iù, yat-mîn foon-yīng k'uī, yat-mîn t'ūng k'uī tsìn-haāng, yat-yeûng che.

C. Haî, kôm-yeûng* chûng yaū ì-î.

C. Lō leī, "Yaū p'aāng tsź uēn fong loì, pat yîk lôk foō?" Ni kuì shuèt-wâ tîm-kaaî à?

L. Chik-haî wâ, p'aāng-yaū yaū hó uēn kè teî-fong laì t'aî neī, neī m̄-foon-heì me?

C. Ngōh-teî taaî-ka t'ūng Hōh-Siú-Tsê yâm pooi, hó mà?

L. Hó, ngōh-teî t'ūng Hōh-Siú-Tsê yâm pooi.

C. Ni kòh ooî* tsaû-laì saàn, taaî-ka yâm-shìng.

L. T'in-hâ mō pat-saàn chi ìn-tsîk, taaî-ka yâm-shìng.

H. Toh-tsê kòk waî* kè shîng-ì.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Fong-Laān, neĭ tsaû-laì iù sheŭng fei-kei, ngŏh yaŭ kóng m̄-ch'ut kè naān-kwòh.

H. Shaì-kaaì sheûng uē-kwóh mŏ pît-leì, tîm-yeûng* ooĭ yaŭ ch'ūng-fūng ne?

W. Haî, uē-kwóh mŏ pît-leì, ngŏh-teî m̄-ooĭ chi-tò ch'ūng-fūng kè hóh kwaì.

H. Kwòk-Ts'uēn, hei-môngneĭ keì-chuê ngŏh kè wâ,* toh-toh-pó-chûng.

W. Toh-toh-pó-chûng, chuk neĭ yat-lô-sûn-fung.

LESSON 20

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Leĭ-Seĭ. Captain Ch'ăn-Tung. Tomorrow Miss Hŏh must leave. Is that right?

Wŏng-Î. Yes, she has decided to leave tomorrow.

Leĭ. Where does she plan to go?

Wŏng. She plans to return to San Francisco.

Wŏng. Fong-Laăn, several friends wish to give you a farewell party tonight.

Hŏh. They are so hospitable and generous!

Wŏng. This is a token of their thoughtfulness.

Ch'ăn. Leĭ, we have not yet welcomed her, and to-night we give her a farewell party, what shall we do?

Leĭ. It doesn't matter, we'll welcome her and bid her farewell at the same time, it makes no difference.

Ch'ăn. Yes, in such a case, it is more appropriate and meaningful.

Ch'ăn. Leĭ, "A friend comes from a distant land, isn't it a joy?" What does this sentence mean?

Leĭ. It means a friend comes from a distant place to see you, are you not happy?

Ch'ăn. Let's all have a drink with Miss Hŏh, all right?

LESSON 20

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Leĭ. Yes, we'll have a drink with Miss Hōh.

Ch'ān. This party is about to come to an end, everybody drink u

Leĭ. There is no banquet in the world that will never end, everybody drink up.

Hōh. I thank each of you for your kindness.

Wōng. Fong-Laān, you are about to board the plane. Words cannot express my sadness.

Hōh. If there were no parting in the world, how could we have reunions?

Wōng. Yes, if there were no parting, we would not know how priceless reunion is.

Hōh. Kwòk-Ts'uēn, I hope you remember my words, take good care of yourself.

Wōng. Take good care of yourself, I wish you bon voyage.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Take good care of yourself and bon voyage to you.
2. Your thoughtfulness is most valuable and I cannot express my appreciation by words.
3. It is very sad that we have to part in a few days' time.
4. This is not a farewell party; it is to welcome friends who came from a distant place.
5. Let us drink up and wind up this banquet.
6. His kindness to us is priceless, and I am sorry that we have to part.
7. It is a wonderful gathering. However, you seem to be very sad.
8. This party is very meaningful and we should have another one soon.
9. He departed from here when he was only a small child.
10. The plane left this airport a couple of hours ago.
11. Please say goodbye here, and don't go to the wharf to see me off.
12. You are very kind to come all the way here to bid me farewell.
13. Welcome to the largest Chinatown outside the Orient.
14. What is the meaning of this? Who are you?
15. The meeting ends in a few minutes.
16. I am very grateful to all of you for this farewell party.

LESSON 20

WORD LIST

1. sùng-pît(t'ūng..sùng-pît) to bid farewell, see one off
2. leī-hoi to depart from, leave
3. t'ūng..tsìn-haāng to give a farewell party to..
4. sam-sẑ token of thoughtfulness
5. foon-yīng to welcome
6. ì-î meaningful; menaing
7. tsẑ-uĕn fong loī to come from a distant place
8. pat-yîk-lôk-foō? is it not a joy?
9. ooî* party, gathering
10. saàn to end, wind up, scatter
11. īn-tsîk banquet
12. yâm-shìng, t'ūng... yâm-shìng to drink up, to drink up with
13. kóng m̄-ch'ut can't be expressed by words
14. shîng-ì kindness, hospitable
15. naān-kwòh sad, grieved
16. pît-leī departure; to part
17. hóh-kwaì valuable, priceless
18. toh-toh-pó-chûng to take good care of yourself
19. chuk neī yat-lô-sûn-fung to wish you bon voyage

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

1490

迎 yīng. to receive a guest; to meet

迎接 yīng-tsip: to receive, to entertain.

失迎 shat yīng: to fail to receive a guest at the door.

529

舉 kuí: to raise; to elevate; all; the whole.

舉薦 kuí-tsin: to recommend.

舉動 kuí-tung: behavior; actions.

舉手 kuí shau: to raise the hands.

舉行 kuí-hang: to put into operation.

150

衆 chung: many; a crowd; all

大衆 taai-chung: the public; everyone

出衆 ch'ut-chung: above the average; uncommon

民衆 man-chung: the people

迎 舉 举 衆 众



舉 衆

470

敬 king: to honor; to revere.

敬重 king-chung: to respect highly.

敬贈 king tsang: to present with respect.

尊敬 chuen-king: to show deference to.

138

祝 chuk: to invoke

祝福 chuk-fuk: invoke blessing

祝壽 chuk-shau: to offer birthday congratulation

敬 祝

敬 祝

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

1245

席 tsik: a mat; feast; banquet; meeting.

酒席 tsau-tsik: a banquet; a feast.

出席 ch'ut-tsik: to attend a meeting.

257

哈 hap (ha): sound of laughter

哈哈大笑 ha-ha taai siu: hearty of laughter.

哈爾濱 Hap-Ÿ-pan: Harbin

1057

碎 sui: fragment; bit; petty; to grind.

碎銀 sui ngan: small change; small coins.

心碎 sam sui: heartbroken.

碎事 sui ss: trifling affair.

席 哈 碎

席 哈 碎

席 哈 碎

1309

聚 tsui: to gather; to assemble.

聚集 tsui-tsaap: assembly; meeting.

聚賭 tsui tó: to assemble for gambling.

344

義 i: meaning; sense; righteous

主義 chu-i: principle

義子 i-tsi: adopted son

義務 i-mo: obligation

三民主義 Sam-man chu-i: "the three principles of people" by Sun Yat Sen

聚 義 义

聚 義

聚 義

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

黄二嘅病已經好清啦.何小姐要番去三Faan市.黄二同佢嘅朋友老李老何老陳幾個人,喺何小姐黎到嘅時候,有機會請佢食飯黎歡迎佢.現在一定要替佢tsin行送别啦.

佢地幾個人,設In席喺一間華麗嘅酒家,飲吓食吓講吓,到高興嘅時候,由陳東舉pooi起立,請衆人敬何小姐一pooi大家飲勝,祝佢一路順風.飲完之後,個個都歡喜快樂,哈哈大笑.獨係何小姐話,佢有講唔出嘅難過.何小姐話,人生有聚亦有散,聚完又散,散後再聚,敢樣重有意義.

LESSON 20

WRITING MATERIAL

Character	Character Number	Stroke Number	Radical Number	Radical
迎	1490	8	162	辶，辵
舉	529	16	134	臼
衆	150	12	109	罒，目
敬	470	13	66	攵，攴
祝	138	9	113	礻